THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.} ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1871. {VOLUME IV---NUMBER 136

Evening Edition.

Price Five Cents

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1871.

☞ See Fourth Page, for interesting Reading

The Public Printing.

Upon the public printing question THE CONSTITUTION of yesterday, talks exactly after our own way of thinking. It will be a criminal blunder to make any disposition of the question that will give the Jacobins the slightest chance to still further gorge themselves with the money of a people whom they have so infamously plundered.—*Macon Telegraph and Messenger.*

The State Printing.

The Griffin Star has this pointed paragraph on the proposition to farm out the State printing to the lowest bidder:

Our laws now allow the State Printer only thirty per cent. profit on his work, which is low enough, if the printer is honest. If a man underbids this, and is dishonest, he will make more than thirty per cent. Besides, this bill opens competition to Radical printers. "To the victors belong the spoil," is good Democratic doctrine. But under this bill Democratic papers who have worked and toiled and slaved in the interest of their party, and helped elect this very Democratic Legislature, can be set aside, and a half dozen printers from Forney's infamous establishment in Washington can be imported to Atlanta and get the printing of a Democratic Legislature.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, November 17, 1871.

The Senate met, President Trammel in the chair.

Prayer by the Rev. Armenius Wright.

The roll was called and the journal read and approved.

A message was received from the House, stating that the House had disagreed to the Senate resolution of yesterday, in relation to public printing.

On motion of Mr. Nichols, the House resolution, tabled on yesterday, instructing the Committee on Public Printing to inquire into and report upon the laws in relation thereto, and that the General Assembly should go into the election of a public printer at 12 M. on yesterday, was taken up.

Mr. Nichols moved to strike out the latter part, relating to the election of a public printer, and to concur in the resolution so amended. Carried.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A bill to execute 15th section, article 1, of the Constitution of Georgia, making penal the transfer of property subject to a lien.

Mr. Kibbee moved to make this bill the special order for Monday next. Carried.

A bill to repeal an act to extend the lien of set off and recoupment, and to forbid the collecting of all debts contracted before June 1, 1865, until all legal taxes, due thereon, have been paid, etc.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely.

The report was on motion tabled.

A bill to make it penal for any person retailing spirituous liquors to furnish the same to any minor without the written consent of the parent or guardian of said minor. Passed.

A bill to repeal so much of an act to create a new judicial circuit out of the Southern and Brunswick circuits, to be called the Allapaha Circuit, as relates to the counties of Lowndes, Echols, Clinch, Coffee and Ware. Passed.

A bill to regulate the mode of conducting trials in cases of felony in this State. Tabled, and fifty copies ordered printed.

A bill to relieve parties plaintiff from the operation of an act to extend the lien of set off and recoupment to all debts contracted before June 1, 1865, etc., in certain cases.

On motion of Mr. Nunnally, it was made the special order on Tuesday next.

A bill to enforce section 5, article 12 of the Constitution, relating to the providing of juries. Passed.

A bill to merge the jurisdiction of the courts of law and equity in this State, making it a mistaken form of action amenable on notice.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably.

Mr. Simmons moved to disagree to the report. He thought the bill could only benefit inefficient lawyers, and would retard litigation.

Mr. Reese supported the bill.

Mr. Brown understood the bill not as changing the forms of action but to extend the privileges of amendment, and hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Hillyer favored the bill. He thought it removed from the laws one of the most fruitful sources of error, and one of the principal causes of popular prejudice against the laws. That the present system trammeled the courts with useless forms.

Mr. Lester opposed the bill. The mode of obtaining remedies, is already to loose, and tended only to make inefficient lawyers, and unattentive judges.

Mr. Kibbee considered that the bill was for the relief of lawyers and plaintiffs to the prejudice of defendants; that it would enable the plaintiff to bring the defendant into court and then shift his form of action to meet whatever defense may be made, and would tend to complicate proceedings instead of simplifying them.

Mr. Reese contended that the privilege of amendment was extended equally to defendants.

The motion was lost and the bill passed.

A bill to make certified extract from the works of railroad companies and chartered banks evidence in certain casses passed.

A bill to repeal sections 1875 and 1876 of the revised Code, which sections limits the hours of labor for minors from sunrise to sunset, and forbids corporal punishment by employers. Tabled.

A bill to repeal 3489 of the Code so as to give the moving creditor in garnishment priority over all others. Lost.

A bill to provide for taking the bonds of public officers, and qualifying the same. Passed.

A bill to compensate Ordinaries, Sheriffs, and Clerks of the Superior Courts. Passed.

A bill to secure the several counties of the State of Georgia from the costs in criminal cases. Re-committed to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to regulate the trial before juries in certain cases, providing that a rejected charge shall not be read to the jury. Passed.

A bill to provide the manner of incorporating documentary evidence in bills of exceptions and for other purposes.

Mr. Candler opposed the bill on the ground that it gives the party suing out the bill of exceptions, an undue advantage by requiring him to incorporate only so much of the documentary evidences as he may consider material and necessary.

Mr. Reese contended that the object of the bill was to exclude from the bill such evidence as is necessary to be introduced, but is not material or contested.

Mr. Hillyer offered an amendment, provided that upon a suggestion of diminution of the record the Supreme Court may order the omission to be supplied, as is practiced in similar cases. Lost.

Mr. Lester offered an amendment where no objection by either party is made to such evidence in the court below. Adopted.

The bill was passed.

A bill to amend section 3525 of the Code, making personal property purchased bona fide, and held for two years to be discharged from all liens. Lost.

A bill to amend an act to authorize the Ordinary of Lumpkin county to issue bonds for the purpose of building a jail. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Oglethorpe Fertilizing Company. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

A bill to require clerks of the Superior Courts to keep on hand printed instructions for taking interrogatories. Passed.

A bill to alter and amend the fee bill and to prescribe the fees of sheriffs and clerks of the Superior Courts, in certain cases. Passed.

A bill to amend section 3432, so as to impose certain restrictions on the privilege of amending pleadings. Lost.

A bill to alter and amend section 3798, relating to the competency of parties to testify in their own cases. Lost.

A bill for the relief of Zeba King and to legalize his marriage. Passed.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The House met at the usual hour and was called to order by Hon. J. B. Cumming, Speaker *pro tem.*

Prayer by Hon. M. Heidt.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Pierce, the rules were suspended and the Senate bill to change the county site of Clarke county from Watkinsville to Athens, was read a second time.

Mr. Johnson, of Clay, moved to further suspend the rules to have a bill for the relief of O. P. Anthony, the tax collector of Clay county, read the second time.

This motion prevailed and the bill was read.

Mr. Hoge moved to postpone the consideration of the Spalding county contested election case, which had been set down as the special order for to-day, until Tuesday next, because the Judiciary Committee had not had time enough to consider some law points touching the case which had been referred to said committee.

This motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Payne the rules were suspended and a large number of bills were read the second time.

Leave of absence was granted to Speaker Smith for the day on account of indisposition.

Mr. W. D. Anderson offered a resolution providing for printing 200 copies of the report of the State School Commissioner. Adopted.

Mr. McMillan moved to take up the resolution passed by this House on yesterday in relation to State Printer, which came back from the Senate this morning with an amendment striking out that section of the resolution which set down the time for holding an election for State Printer.

The motion prevailed and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A message from the Governor was received, saying that the resolution requiring officers and agents of the State Road to pay into the State Treasury sums of money in their hands has been approved and signed.

Also, a resolution to consolidate the committees of Agriculture and Manufactures of each House.

Mr. Phillips, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported that said committee had carefully investigated the claims of Mr. W. G. Pierce for a seat as member from Calhoun county, and that the committee find that the ballot box was stolen, that two hundred and seventy-five votes were counted out before the box was stolen, and that out of that number Mr. Pierce received 206 votes, and that 999 votes were cast. The committee, therefore, recommend that a new election be ordered.

Joiner, of Dougherty, was in favor of seating Mr. Pierce, and said that he ought not to be kept out of his seat because he is a Republican.

Mr. Russell said that a fair and full investigation had been made, and that any statement to the effect that said report was made because Mr. Pierce was a Republican was false.

Mr. Bush remarked that he was authorized by Mr. Pierce to state that he (Mr. Pierce) was not a republican, and that a majority of the voters of said county have certified that they voted for him; and further, that the Executive of this State has commissioned county officers said to have been elected at said election, and that the vote of that county was counted in the Congressional election in favor of Mr. Whiteley.

Mr. Crittenden stated the facts in relation to the election in Calhoun county, and the stealing of the ballot-box, and said that the best evidence which could be produced, has come up in the shape of a memorial from the majority of voters in said county, stating that they had voted for Mr. Pierce, and that he is the choice of the people of said county.

Mr. Pierce of Hancock, state that in the consideration of this case the committee had avoided any consideration of the politics of the applicant, that the majority of the committee held that they could not recommend seating a candidate from partial returns; but that he was in favor of seating Mr. Pierce for there was enough evidence to warrant the conviction that Mr Pierce was the choice of the majority of the people of Calhoun county.

Mr. Jackson favored seating Mr. Pierce, urging that this House is the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, and as the ballot box has been stolen and inaccessible the certificates of the people that they voted for Mr. Pierce is the highest evidence which can be obtained and ought to control the action of this House.

Mr. Bacon agreed that Mr. Pierce is entitled to his seat, and thought that this case is very different from a case of contested election: that the manner of getting at the evidence is very different, for in the former case evidence must be taken before a judicial officer after proper notice to the other party but in this case the House can take the best evidence afforded.

Mr. Hoge stated that the memorial was not sworn to.

Mr. Bacon said that he had been under the impression that the evidence was under oath, and if it was not, it was not sufficient to seat Mr. Pierce.

Mr. W. D. Anderson thought that the evidence did not come through the legal channel, and said that he could not, under the law, vote to seat any man who has not been declared elected by counting ballots deposited in the regular way, that he desires that each county shall be represented by the man of its choice, but that choice must be expersssed in the usual and regular way.

Leave of absence for a short time was granted to Messrs. Smith, of Coweta, Hudson, Glover, Hancock, Rawls, Jackson, Hall, of Upson, Bell and McWhorter.

Pending the discussion of the committee on the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in relation to Calhoun county, the hour of adjournment arrived and the House was declared adjourned until 9 A. M. to-morrow.

NOTE.—In our report of yesterday's proceedings the motion to go into the election of a Speaker *pro tem.*, and the nomination of Hon. J. B. Cumming, should have been credited to Mr. Hall, of Upson, and not to Mr. Simmons, of Gwinnett.

"Honor to Whom Honor is Due."

Editors Constitution: Colonel Thompson Allan is a candidate for the office of Comptroller General, and is specially commended to the favorable consideration of the present General Assembly. His merits, only exceeded by his modesty, have not been trumpeted before the public or the Legislature; but truth, candor, and a proper appreciation of true worth, requires this notice. Colonel Allan was born in humble circumstances, and reared at the plow-handle, until about seventeen years of age. What education he has, was obtained at a manual labor school, where he labored three hours a day as part payment for board and tuition.

The expense of his education was deducted from his distributive share of his father's estate, so that it may be truly said, he is a self educated man. He held high and honorable positions in the old as well as Confederate Governments, and President Davis justly said of him that he was the most efficient head of a bureau in the government. His war record will compare with the best. He held a civil position all the time in Richmond for which his talents and training were better suited, but his services were none the less valuable to his country. And his services were not alone devoted to his official duties as hundreds of war-worn veterans can testify. He never turned his back on a soldier, but was always ready to aid him in time of need. Hundreds of heartbroken wives, mothers, and sisters can testify to his kindness in forwarding their letters through the lines, often at his own expense, and other tokens of love and affection, to their loved ones languishing in Northern prisons. As to his competency to fill the office, he has few equals, and no superior. As to his merits, a life of unselfishness and unstained honor form the proper answer.

In politics he is an unswerving Democrat, and ever has been, as his votes on all occasions will show. Among those who know him well, no vindication of his political integrity is necessary. He is perfectly willing for the whole record of his political, as well as his private acts to be scanned, and is willing to respond to any and all questions respecting either. While many enriched themselves by the spoils of position, the capitulation left him almost a pauper, ever since which time he has been struggling for an honest support for himself and family.

DEMOCRAT.

News and Miscellaneous Items.

Pilots on the Arkansas river receive $200 a month.

The Hartford fire department is to be reinforced.

A Wisconsin Justice of the Peace granted himself a divorce.

It is said that 4,500,000 of the inhabitants of Germany can read English.

Bad boys, in Indiana, crack walnuts in church and throw the shells at the girls.

The debt for each inhabitant of New Haven is $14, while in Hartford it is $42.

In England oysters cost five times as much per bushel now as they did in 1861.

It is proposed to build the great Southern Pacific Road on the three foot gauge.

An onion bed of ten acres in Iowa yielded its owner the sum of $2,726 this year.

There are 10,000,000 bushels of coal at Pittsburg waiting for the Ohio river to rise.

The sale of the "Household" edition of Dickens' works in London is 150,000 copies per annum.

The sand storms in Los Angelos county, Cal., killed 40,000 sheep.

Congress will be urged to pass a new steamboat law at the next session.

Judgment has been rendered against the female voters in New York.

Owing to high rates of insurance, large proprietors in Chicago are arranging for private steam fire engines for their own use.

John H. Johnson, a young colored lawyer of Missouri, has the honor to be the first black man to be admitted to the Supreme Court of that State.

☞ John Ruskin, in his last "Letter to the Workingmen of Great Britain," says of his early training:

"My mother forced me, by steady daily toil, to learn long chapters of the Bible by heart, as well as to read every syllable through from Genesis to the Apocalypse, about once a year; and to that discipline I owe, not only a knowledge of the book, which I find occasionally serviceable, but much of my general power of taking pains and the best part of my taste in literature."

THE BEST GOVERNMENT, ETC.—A gentleman tells us, says the Southern Home, (Gen. D. H. Hill's paper,) a few days ago, that when his income was $3,000 per annum, his taxes were but $70, now when he makes nothing, he has to pay annually $300 in taxes. That man who does not own this to be "the best government the world ever saw"—for taxes—must be an unrepentant rebel or an irreclaimable fool.

☞ An exchange pithily remarks: "Men eat too much, fret too much, exercise too little, sleep too little, and then drink whisky. Let them turn themselves into the fresh air, eat simple food, sleep enough, and they will be more healthy." Says Dr. Guthrie: "If you want to keep a dead man, put him in whisky; if you want to kill a living man, put the whisky into him."

CURE FOR COLD IN THE HEAD.—Inhale hartshorn through the nostrils six or eight times a minute until the relief is obtained. Then after an hour or so repeat again. This remedy is much used in France, and I have always found the use of it attended with good results.—*Exchange.*

☞ A "pussen of cullah," of the female persuasion, was asked a few days since, why she never wore white, as black women generally were fond of decking themselves out in snowy apparel. "Kaise," said she, "I allus thinks a white dress makes a nigger look like a fly in a pan of milk."

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—Arizona advices state that Cochiz is not and has not been on the reservation. Another Indian represented him before the Peace Commission while Cochiz was on the war-path.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, November 17.—The express train on the Pan-Handle Road encountered a broken rail. The fireman was killed and the engineer baldly scalded.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 17.—The Government offers $1,000 reward for the re-arrest of Ballard who made his escape from Ludlow Jail. Ballard is considered the most dangerous counterfeiter in the world.

No signs of the vessel bearing Alexis.

Jay Gould, discovering that his bail of $1,000,000 for Tweed would not prove legally satisfactory withdraws it. Others have been substituted.

The owner of Henry Bassett offers to run him against any horse in the world for $50,000. Distance from one to four miles.

A wild steer rushed through the street injuring several persons—some fatally.

A bonded warehouse was robbed of twelve thousand dollars worth of silks belonging to H. B. Claflin. No arrests.

The Custom House officers have seized six thousand dollars worth of diamonds which European gamblers attempted to smuggle through.

Marshall O. Roberts writes a letter to the Times, stating that he was misled by false accounts furnished him by ring members of the city government last year, into signing certificates endorsing the correction of the financial books of the city. He says that at the time neither he or Moss Taylor and J. J. Astor had any idea that the Comptroller was a cheat and a fraud, and takes much blame upon himself for falling into such a trap.

The counsel of Tweed have served on Charles O'Connor a demurrer that plaintiffs have not the legal capacity to sue in the action, that the complaint does not state sufficient facts for constituting cause of action, that the complaint is defective by not including the Mayor, Aldermen, Supervisor, and the Commonalty of the city as defendants. The point raised is that there is not the legal right of the people maintained in such an action.

INDIANA.

INDIANAAOLIS, November 17.—The three negroes who murdered the Park family, near Henryville, Indiana, were taken from the jail at Charleston at 2 o'clock this morning by a mob of one hundred and fifty men in disguise and hanged from a tree half a mile from the town.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, November 17.—Cotton quiet and strong; middling uplands 18¾; Orleans 19¼; sales 1,600 bales.

Stocks much better than on opening. Gold heavy at 11a11¼. Governments dull and steady. Money easy at 5a6. State bonds dull and heavy. Sterling exchange—long 9; short 9½.

Flour steady. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn dull and declining. Pork quiet; mess $13 00 a13 50. Lard heavy and quiet. Turpentine very firm, at 68. Rosin quiet and unchanged, at $4 75 for strained. Freights firm.

LONDON, November 17, noon.—Consols 93¼. Bonds 94¼.

PARIS, November 17.—Bullion increased 1,500,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, November 17, noon.—Cotton opened firm; Uplands 9¼; Orleans 9½; sales 1,298.

Exports and speculation for the week 14,000; stock 539,000; American 88,000. Receipts 120,000; American 16,000; actual exports 8,000.

LATER—Cotton firm; sales for the week 16,000; speculation and exports 5,000; stock afloat 371,000; American 94,000.

Cast and Steel Turn and SUBSOIL PLOWS.

HARROWS OF THE BEST PATTERNS.
PLOW EXTRAS OF ALL KINDS.
IRON AXLES AND THIMBLE SKIN WAGONS,
ROAD SCOOPS, FIELD ROLLERS,
WHEEL-BARROWS, OX-YOKES,
WHIPPLE TREES, CORN SHELLERS,
CAHOON'S BROAD CAST SEED SOWERS,
TELEGRAPH, NATIONAL, EUREKA,
GALE'S COPPER STRIP and
OTHER FORAGE CUTTERS,
CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, BARK MILLS,
VIBRATOR AND THERMOMETER CHURNS,
And other Implements and Machinery, too numerous to mention. A full stock at
ECHOLS & WILSON'S, Broad Street (by the Bridge.
nov12—d&f

GUANO!

PURE PERUVIAN, OF DIRECT IMPORTATION, AT GOVERNMENT PRICES. 2,240 pounds to the ton. R. G. LAY, Agent for Consignees in U. S., Savannah, Ga.
nov12—d4m

Grape Vines and Fruit Trees.

WE have for sale over 75,000 well rooted Grape Vines, grown in our Nurseries, near Covington, Georgia, embracing forty-four varieties. Most of them have been fruited by us, and the fruit exhibited during the past summer at Atlanta, Augusta, Rome and other places.
We have also a select list of FRUIT TREES, comprising Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plumbs and Apricots.
We will publish no Catalogue this season, but will furnish to all who desire it our PRICE LIST, by mail.
Our low prices will induce all to purchase of us, who wish to grow the fruit we offer for sale.
Address, W. W. CLARK & CO., Covington, Ga.
oct25-tf

PLOWS.

THE CHEAPEST PLOWS IN THE CITY, at MARK W. JOHNSON'S Agricultural Warehouse, 42 Broad street.
oct12-d&f

For Sale or Rent.

THE Cartersville Foundry and Machine Shop for sale or rent. Apply to B. SCOFIELD, Proprietor, Cartersville, Ga.
oct4-3mo

Philadelphia and Atlanta WINE & LIQUOR CO.,

No. 3 GRANITE BLOCK. BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

PRIDE OF PENNSYLVANIA RYE WHISKEY.

Wholesale Dealers in Pure Wines, Gins, Brandies and Whiskies.
nov12—

IT IS ECONOMY TO USE SEWANEE COAL!

IT is the cleanest Coal on the market. It is the only Coal that can be used for cooking, because it has less sulpher, and makes less soot, and lasts one-third longer in grates or stoves. It has no smell, is only semi-bituminous. Price $7.50 per ton of 25 bushels, or 30 cents per bushel of 80 pounds. Special contracts made for supplying dealers and manufacturers. P. PELHAM.
nov15-dtf

CHEROKEE PILLS NO. 2.

For the Removal of Obstructions and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of Monthly Periods.

THESE PILLS are an unfailing Female Regulator, intended for special cases; those obstinate ones where milder and cheaper medicines fail.

They are composed of the most active and powerful principles of plants, roots and berries, so highly concentrated that each pill contains more medicinal strength than a whole box or bottle of ordinary dollar medicine in the market. Although powerful, yet so mild and pleasant in their operation, that the most feeble can take them with perfect safety.

☞ They may be safely used at any age, and at any period, except during the First Three Months, during which the unfailing nature of their effects would infallibly prevent pregnancy.

☞ All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.

☞ Each box contains about 100 pills, and wrapped in white paper printed in deep red letters, with full and explicit directions enclosed.

☞ Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price, $5, per box.

☞ The Cherokee Pills No. 2 are sold by all enterprising Druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of this; those which they can purchase at a cheap price and make more money. As you value your health do not be deceived by such unprincipled Druggists, ask for these $5 pills, and take no other. If the Druggist will not buy them for you, enclose the money in a letter and we will send them to you by mail, free of postage, securely sealed from observation.

Ladies or Gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, stating fully and plainly their diseases and symptoms. Patients need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us, as we have treated patients successfully in all portions of the civilized globe, by correspondence.

Patients addressing us will please state plainly all the symptoms, and write post office, county, State and name of writer, and enclose postage stamp for reply.

☞ We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet, entitled "MAN AND WOMAN AS INVALIDS," to every reader of this paper. Address as follows:

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 117 North Sixth Street, Saint Louis Missouri.
sep13-d&w1y

BUY THE GENUINE

Standard Scales,

More than 250 Different Modifications.

Agents also for the best Alarm Money Drawer.

FAIRBANKS & CO., 252 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., 118 MILK STREET, BOSTON.
For sale by leading Hardware Dealers.
sep27-d&w4m—wednesd&sat

TWENTY-FOUR SILVER MEDALS, THIRTY-FOUR BRONZE MEDALS, —AND— SIX DIPLOMAS

WERE awarded to ECHOLS & WILSON

At the Fairs of Atlanta and Augusta this season. We keep full stock of everything in demand in our line, and sell at the lowest prices. Please call and examine. ECHOLS & WILSON, Broad street, by the bridge, Atlanta.
nov11-tf

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN experienced in Book-keeping or as Salesman, wants a situation in some house in the city. Good references given. Address P. O. Box 356, Atlanta.
nov16—d1w

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

MIXED LAWN GRASS, Crimson Clover, Lucerne, Rescue Grass, etc. The most extensive assortment in the South, at MARK W. JOHNSON'S Seed Store, 42 Broad street.
oct12-d&f

Sorgho Machinery.

I HAVE sole agency for the American Cane Mills, Evaporators, Horse Powers, Furnaces, etc. MARK W. JOHNSON, 42 Broad street.
oct12-d&f

R. F. LEE. J. W. HIGHTOWER.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, Griffin, Georgia,

LEE & HIGHTOWER, Prop'tors

PERSONS visiting the Indian Springs, during the summer, will find it to their interest to call on us, in the way of the most pleasant route.

BETTER TURNOUTS,

Careful Drivers and Quicker Time. We are prepared to furnish anything in the Livery line, at the shortest notice and reasonable terms.
april16—d&f

Bulbs! Bulbs!

HYACYNTHS, NARCISSUS, Tritonias, Liliums, Auratum, and many other choice varieties arriving daily at MARK W. JOHNSON'S, 42 Broad street.
oct12-tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of BONE & EDWARDS of this place have this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued in the name of Bone, Holmes & Co., and all liabilities paid by them. BONE & EDWARDS.
Conyers, Ga., Nov. 8th, 1871. nov11-7t

LITCHFIELD HOUSE, Acworth..........Georgia.

TABLE always furnished with the best the market affords. E. L. LITCHFIELD, Proprietor.
nov11-tf

We Beg To Announce

TO our numerous patrons that we are now ordering from Scotland and the Eastern States. Our stock of

GARDEN SEED

for the coming season. Merchants can secure as FAVORABLE PRICES of us as from New York or Philadelphia Seed Houses. ECHOLS & WILSON, Broad Street, by the Bridge.
nov11-tf

GEORGIA HOTEL, Dalton..........Georgia.

DR. B. B. BROWN, Proprietor.

THIS house is located immediately on the side of the Railroad, at the South End of the Passenger Depot.
It will be kept in first rate style, and warranted to give satisfaction to the most fastidious.
nov11-tf

NEW ROUTE —TO— MOBILE NEW ORLEANS, VICKSBURG AND TEXAS, BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE —VIA— SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD, And its Connections.

PASSENGERS leaving Atlanta by the 6 A. M. Train of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, arrive at Rome at 10 A. M., making close connections with Fast Express Train Of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving at SELMA at 8:10 P. M., and making close connection with train of Alabama Central Railroad, arriving at
Meridian..........4 A M
Jackson..........11:50 A M
Vicksburg..........2:55 P M
Also, make close connection at CALERA with train of South and North Alabama Railroad, arriving at
Montgomery..........7:10 P M
Mobile..........7 45 A M
New Orleans..........4.25 P M
The Road has been recently equipped, and its equipment is not surpassed by any in the South for strength and beauty of finish. NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN ROME AND SELMA.
Pullman Palace Cars run through from ROME VIA MONTGOMERY TO MOBILE without change. No delay at terminal points. Fare as low as by any other route.
Purchase Tickets via Kingston, at General Ticket Office, or at the H. I. Kimball House.
JOHN B. PECK, General Passenger Agent.
R. G. BARNEY, General Superintendent.
E. V. JOHNSON, Local Agent, No. 4 Kimball House.
sep19— june29—d&f

C. F. AKERS. A. H. COX

AKERS & COX, Attorneys at Law, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Fulton county and the Atlanta Circuit, in the Superior Courts of other counties by special agreement, in the Supreme Court of Georgia, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, at Atlanta, and the Southern District of Georgia, at Savannah.
Office in No. 2 Kimball House, in the rear of the Dollar Savings Bank. nov1—d1m

J. M. ANDERSON. W. C. PATTON. J. C. DEAVER.

ANDERSON, PATTON & CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.,

Gen'l Commission Merchants,

FOR the purchase and sale of Cotton, Grain, Produce and Merchandise of every description. Also, dealers in Wheat, Corn, Oats, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Coal, etc.
Orders entrusted to us will receive prompt attention. nov1-d3m

SEED WHEAT—SEED OATS!

100 Tons Sea Fowl Guano,
50 tons Etiwan Guano,
50 tons pure Flour of Raw Bone,
50 tons Raw Bone Superphosphate,
25 tons Meat and Bone Guano,
10 tons Peruvian Guano, etc., at MARK W. JOHNSON'S, 42 Broad street.
oct12-d&f

Flower Pots

AND Hyacinth Glasses, now in store.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES, will be in soon for early planting, at MARK W. JOHNSON'S, 42 Broad street.
oct12-d&f

RICHARDSON'S Irish Linens, Damasks, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &C.

WE feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trade mark, and general appearance, and to warn them, that their only safeguard is to see that the authentic seal of our firm

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped upon each article.

Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest Flax, by the best machinery obtainable; uniform in weight and elasticity—manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence—the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

the same durability and satisfaction in the wear, which the genuine goods have always afforded.
J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.
Belfast, Ireland, 5 Mo. 15, 1871.
aug25—d&w3m

A. D. WHEELOCK. E. B. STARK

WHEELOCK & STARK, Successors to Southwick & Wheelock, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 10 Warren Street, New York.

A. M. WATKINS, Dalton, Georgia.
sep28—d&f

Grading.

EIGHT hundred yards of Grading to let. Apply at this office. nov6-3t

FIRST ANNUAL EXPOSITION —OF THE— Industrial Association of Georgia, WILL BE HELD AT SAVANNAH, GA., Commencing on the 21st Day of November, Tuesday, AND BE CONTINUED FIVE DAYS, And Longer if Considered Advisable by the Board.

THE EXPOSITION Will embrace every Department of Industrial Life, IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER OF ARRANGEMENT:

1st Department..........Live Stock
2d Department..........Products of the Soil
3d Department..........Domestic Manufactures
4th Department..........Manufactures in Cotton, Wool, Linen and Silk
5th Department..........Manufactures in Iron, Brass and Steel
6th Department..........Manufactures in Gold, Silver and Platinum
7th Department..........Manufactures in Leather, Paper and Fibre
8th Department..........Manufactures in Wood, Cabinet Work, etc
9th Department..........Manufactures in Stone, Clay, Sand and Plaster
10th Department..........Fine Arts, Models, Designs and Musical Instruments
11th Department..........Chemicals, Medicines and Minerals
12th Department..........Miscellaneous and Special Premiums

THE PREMIUM LIST PROPER IS COMPLETE, AGGREGATING $15,000!

Medals in Gold, Silver and Bronze, with the Diploma of the Association, will be Awarded to Meritorious Articles.

In the Department of Machinery,

The Association announces the following VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS, to be placed on exhibition and thoroughly tested; FOWLER'S No. 1 and No. 4 SYSTEMS OF STEAM PLOWS; WILLIAMSON'S ROAD AND FIELD STEAMER; FOWLER'S STEAM DITCHER AND CLEANER—in addition to a very large collection of improvements in Machinery for the Plantation and Shop.

In addition to the Association Premiums, Special Premiums are offered by Messrs. Saunders, Goodwin & Miller, and by the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Savannah, for the best bale of Middling Upland Cotton, and the best five bales. This includes yield per acre and quality.

The Premiums on Cotton Aggregate $1,200.

In addition to the Association Premium for BLOOD STOCK, liberal purses will be offered by the citizens on a test of speed.

SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN BY THIS ASSOCIATION TO THE LEGITIMATE INDUSTRIES OF LIFE.

But such Amusements allowed under the auspices of properly organized Associations, as will entertain our visitors, aside from PERSONAL PREJUDICE OR INDIVIDUAL opinions.

All communications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention. Entries of all articles must be made by 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the first day of the Exposition.

Any lady entering more than one article in the Department of Domestic Manufactures will be charged but one entrance fee.

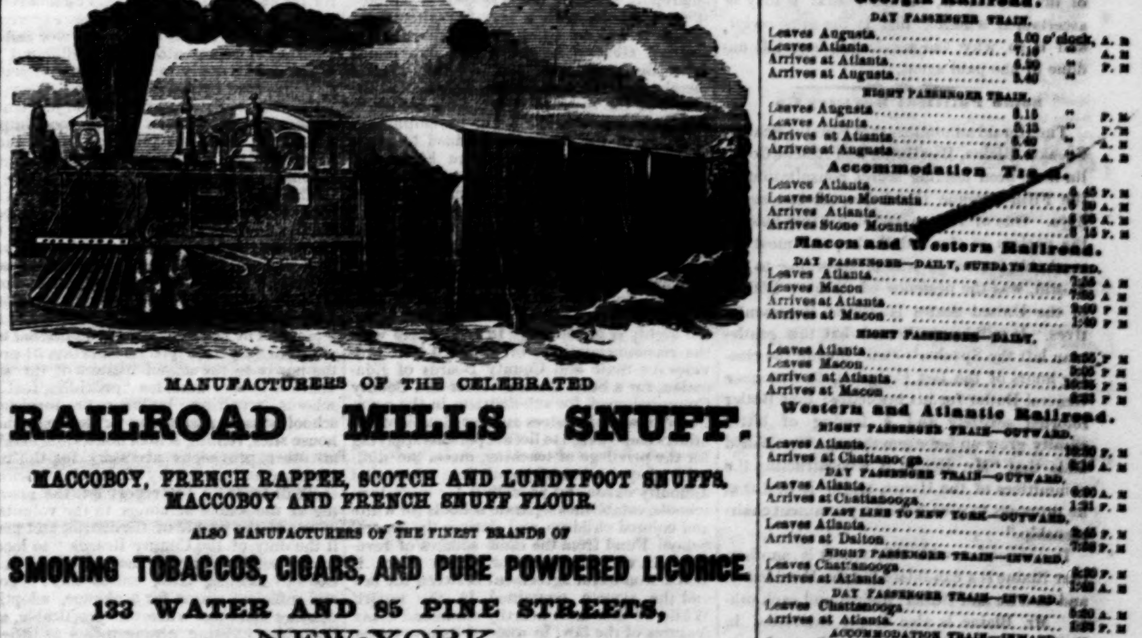
H. D. CAPERS, Secretary.

P. S.—Railroad and Steamship lines will extend the usual facilities. ONE-HALF FARE during the Exposition.

SEND FOR THE PREMIUM LIST!
nov3—d tf

J. CHAS. APPLEBY. GEO. W. HELME

APPLEBY & HELME SUCCESSORS TO L. APPLEBY'S SON,



MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED RAILROAD MILLS SNUFF.

MACCOBOY, FRENCH RAPPEE, SCOTCH AND LUNDYFOOT SNUFFS, MACCOBOY AND FRENCH SNUFF FLOUR.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST BRANDS OF SMOKING TOBACCOS, CIGARS, AND PURE POWDERED LICORICE.

133 WATER AND 85 PINE STREETS, NEW-YORK.

☞ Samples of the above noted Maccoboy and other Snuffs, and orders taken at the office of WOOD & BROTHER, Brokers and Cotton Commission Merchants, Atlanta, Ga.
oct5-1y

SOMETHING NEW!

LAWSHE & HAYNES, THE OLD RELIABLE,

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS GREETING

We have just received and opened our Fall Stock of

Rich and Beautiful Jewelry,

Embracing all the LATEST STYLES, of the BEST GOLD, and

AT PRICES LOWER THAN WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO OFFER BEFORE.

Our WATCHES RUN FROM THE FINEST JURGENSEN down to the lower grades of SWISS AND AMERICAN WATCHES. In fact, we now have a full, beautiful and almost entirely new stock.

Come and See Us. Price and be Convinced.
sept7—d3m

THERE'S NOTHING LIKE LEATHER!

The Cash System Triumphant!

I. T. BANKS,

THE GREAT BOOT, SHOE, AND LEATHER MAN OF ATLANTA, WHO ADOPTED THE CASH SYSTEM AND STICKS TO IT.

Has arrived with an enormous stock of goods in his line, which he is prepared to sell cheaper than any other house in the city can or will sell the same quality.

DO YOU ASK WHY?

He answers because he adopted the

Cash System;

Buying exclusively for Cash and selling only for Cash on delivery, consequently makes no BAD DEBTS

To be made up in extra profits out of his customers. He saves from 5 to 10 per cent. on all goods he buys in the regular way, and 15 to 25 on JOB LOTS, and gives his customers the benefit of it. Give him a call and satisfy yourselves.
oct1—d3m

The Atlanta Constitution.

PROPRIETORS: W. A. HEMPHILL, E. Y. CLARKE.

EDITORIAL CORPS:
I. W. AVERY, Chief Editor.
E. Y. CLARKE, Co-Editor.
JOS. T. LUMPKIN, News Editor.
W. G. WHIDBY, Local Editor.

BUSINESS MANAGER: W. A. HEMPHILL.

GENERAL AGENT: COLONEL T. M. ACTON.

Col. N. J. Hammond, Supreme Court Reporter, is exclusively engaged by THE CONSTITUTION to furnish the Decisions, which are, therefore, official and authentic.

Our corps of special and occasional correspondents is quite large.

The Proprietors of THE CONSTITUTION return sincere thanks for the past generous and present rapidly increasing patronage of the people, and ask a continuation of that patronage only so long as THE CONSTITUTION deserves it by a steady advocacy of their rights and interests.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

DAILY CONSTITUTION per annum..........$10
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Single papers..........5
WEEKLY CONSTITUTION per annum..........$2 00

Clubs of ten $15, and a paper free to the getter up.

All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance; and, at the expiration of the time for which payment is made, unless previously renewed, the name of the subscriber will be stricken from our books.

UNIFORM RATES OF ADVERTISING FOR THE DAILY PRESS OF ATLANTA.

	1 W	2 W	3 W	4 W	2 M	3 M	6 M	12 M
1 Sq.	4.50	6.00	8.00	9.50	17.00	24.00	45.00	$ 80
2 "	6.50	11.50	16.50	18.00	33.00	45.00	80.00	[illegible]
3 "	9.00	16.50	22.00	24.50	47.00	65.00	110.00	210
4 "	11.00	20.00	2[illegible].00	33.00	60.00	80.00	140.00	260
5 "	13.00	23.00	31.50	39.00	72.00	95.00	170.00	300
6 "	14.50	25.50	35.50	44.00	81.00	105.00	190.00	340
7 "	16.00	27.00	39.00	48.50	92.00	110.00	200.00	370
½ col	20.00	45.00	70.00	85.00	165.00	220.00	300.00	560
1 col	30.00	75.00	90.00	100.00	175.00	250.00	400.00	730

Advertisements in Local Column 30 cents per line, each insertion.

In Local and Business Notices, 25 cents per line for first insertion; 12½ cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Special Notices, 20 cents per line, first insertion 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements inserted three times a week, 15 per cent. off the above rates; advertisements twice a week, 25 per cent. off the above.

Fire Companies and Churches half usual rates.

In order to establish uniform rates of advertising for the daily press of Atlanta, we have adopted the foregoing schedule of prices, and will be governed by them in the future.

W. A. HEMPHILL & CO., Proprietors of The Constitution.
S. W. GRUBB, Business Manager New Era.
J. HENLY SMITH, Manager Atlanta Sun.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. J. McGLOHON, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, Chattanooga, Tennessee, will practice in all the Courts in East Tennessee. nov11-1y

JARED IRWIN WHITAKER, ATTORNEY AT Law, Atlanta, Georgia, will practice in the several Courts, State and Federal. Business entrusted will receive prompt attention. Office in front room, over Messrs Force's shoe store, in the Blanchard Building, Whitehall Street. oct29 - d&f

DR. R. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. jan5-d&f

PEEPLES & HOWELL, Attorneys at Law, Atlanta Ga. Office No. 24, H. I. Kimball House.
C. PEEPLES. E. P. HOWELL.
july16-d1y

JOHN A. WIMPY, Attorney at Law, Marietta and Broad streets, up stairs, over Peal's Saloon, Atlanta, Ga., will practice in all the Courts sitting in Atlanta, and in the Superior Courts in any portion of the State accessible by rail. All collections promptly attended to. sep24-d1y

DRS. LOVE & INGRAHAM, office Powell Hall, junction Peachtree and Broad streets, residence and home office) corner Ivy street, near Houston, P. O. Box 142.
WM. ABRAM LOVE, M. D. R. P. INGRAHAM, M. D.
feb21—d1y

Railroads.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta..........8.00 o'clock, A. M
Leaves Atlanta..........7.10 " A. M
Arrives at Atlanta..........6.30 " P. M
Arrives at Augusta..........5.40 " P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta..........8.15 " P. M
Leaves Atlanta..........5.15 " P. M
Arrives at Atlanta..........6.40 " A. M
Arrives at Augusta..........3.47 " A. M

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta..........[illegible] P. M
Leaves Stone Mountain..........[illegible] A. M
Arrives Atlanta..........[illegible] A. M
Arrives Stone Mountain..........[illegible] P. M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

Leaves Atlanta..........7:25 A M
Leaves Macon..........7:35 A M
Arrives at Atlanta..........3:00 P M
Arrives at Macon..........1:40 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta..........[illegible] P M
Leaves Macon..........[illegible] P M
Arrives at Atlanta..........[illegible] P M
Arrives at Macon..........[illegible] P M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta..........10:30 P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga..........[illegible] A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta..........[illegible] A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga..........1:31 P. M

FAST LINE TO NEW YORK—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta..........[illegible] P. M
Arrives at Dalton..........[illegible] P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga..........[illegible] P. M
Arrives at Atlanta..........[illegible] A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga..........[illegible] A. M
Arrives at Atlanta..........[illegible] P. M

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Dalton..........[illegible] A. M
Arrives at Atlanta..........[illegible] A. M

For Savannah via Macon and Western and Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

Leave Atlanta at..........[illegible] P. M.
Connect with the Macon and Brunswick Railroad at Macon at..........[illegible] P. M.
Arrive at Savannah..........[illegible] A. M.

Schedule of Rome Railroad.

DAY TRAIN.

Leave Rome..........[illegible] A. M.
Arrive at Kingston..........[illegible] A. M.
Leave Kingston..........[illegible] A. M.
Arrive at Rome..........1:15 P. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome..........[illegible] A. M.
Arrive at Kingston..........[illegible] A. M.
Leave Kingston..........[illegible] A. M.
Arrive at Rome..........[illegible] A. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

Leaves Atlanta..........8.15 o'clock, A.
Arrives at Chattanooga..........[illegible]
Arrives at Nashville..........[illegible]
Arrives at McKenzie..........[illegible]
Arrives at Memphis..........[illegible]
Arrives at Union City..........[illegible]
Arrives at Columbus..........[illegible]
Arrives at St. Louis..........[illegible]
Leaves Atlanta..........[illegible]
Arrives at Chattanooga..........[illegible]
Arrives at Nashville..........[illegible]
Arrives at McKenzie..........[illegible]
Arrives at Memphis..........[illegible]
Arrives at Union City..........[illegible]
Arrives at Columbus..........[illegible]
Arrives at St. Louis..........[illegible]

No change of cars from Chattanooga to Memphis. But one change from Chattanooga to St. Louis.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leaves Griffin..........[illegible] P M
Arrives at Newnan..........[illegible] P M
Leaves Newnan..........[illegible] P M
Arrives at Griffin..........[illegible] P M
Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta..........7 20 o'clock, A. M
Arrives at West-Point..........[illegible]

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward.)

Leaves West-Point..........[illegible] o'clock, P. M
Arrives at Atlanta..........[illegible]

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER.

Leaves Atlanta..........[illegible] o'clock
Arrives at West-Point..........[illegible]
Leaves West-Point..........[illegible] o'clock
Arrives at Atlanta..........[illegible]

Time 15 minutes faster than Atlanta City time.

Air-Line Railroad.

Leave Gainesville..........[illegible]
Arrive at Atlanta..........[illegible]
Leave Atlanta..........[illegible]
Arrive at Gainesville..........[illegible]

Onion Sets.

ONION BUTTONS, ONION SEEDS, and all other Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, suited to the season, at MARK W. JOHNSON'S.
oct12-d&f

The Daily Constitution.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE COUNTY.
THE LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION, DEFIES REFUTATION.
Morning Edition.
ATLANTA:
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1871

Subscribe to The Constitution.

A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION exclusively, by the Reporter of the Court.

☞ Members of the Legislature subscribing to THE CONSTITUTION can have it sent to any point in the city by leaving directions at the Business office.

Democratic Ticket.

ELECTION, 6TH OF DECEMBER.

FOR MAYOR:

JOHN H. JAMES.

FOR ALDERMEN:

First Ward—C. W. WELLS, M. T. CASTLEBERRY.
Second Ward—C. C. HAMMOCK, E. J. ROACH.
Third Ward—L. P. GRANT, T. A. MORRIS.
Fourth Ward—H. L. WILSON, R. M. FARRAR.
Fifth Ward—A. LEYDEN, A. L. FOWLER.
Sixth Ward—J. P. MAYES, W. L. MORRIS.

Supreme Court Decisions.

These decisions are now ready in pamphlet form. $1 per copy. Sent by mail postage paid.

Personal.

We have had the pleasure of meeting two of our Savannah friends, Colonel Jones and Colonel J. R. Saussy. The latter gentleman and the writer read law together. Colonel Saussy was a member of the last General Assembly, and made his mark in that body. He is a young lawyer of fine standing—promises well in the public arena.

We had a call from Mr. Charles J. Miller, of Savannah, who is visiting Atlanta in the interest of the Savannah Fair that begins next Tuesday. He informs us that preparations are being made for a grand affair. THE CONSTITUTION hopes to be represented on that occasion.

Agricultural College and Scrip.

The following we find in the Legislative reports of Thursday:

A message from the Governor transmitting a letter from Hon. C. DeLand, Secretary of the interior, in relation to land scrip due this State was taken up. This letter states that the scrip is ready when a proper person is appointed to receive it.

On motion of Mr. McMillan, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

We call the attention of the Committee on Agriculture to the following fact, taken from the annual report of the Comptroller General, submitted April 1, 1871, page 130: On May 11, 1870, V. A. Gaskill drew $1,000 for services as agent to apply for and secure land and Agricultural College scrip donated the State. On December 14, 1870, V. A. Gaskill received $500 for services, applying for, receiving and selling land, scrip, etc.

These amounts were paid under act of 12th December, 1866, appropriating $2,000 for this purpose. Of the $2,000 the sum of $500 was undrawn January 1st, 1871. We have no information of its being drawn since.

We know of but one instalment of this land scrip due the State. If so, then V. A. Gaskell should have done the whole business as he has secured the pay.

We present the matter for the consideration of the committee, in order that it may be ascertained whether this is the same script, and if so why the service has been left undone by the paid agent.

Some Political Deviltry Up.

The Herald announces that Senator Schurz, Speaker Blaine, Ben Butler and Roscoe Conklin have been holding secret consultation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the last seven days. One of these assemblages was held in the parlors of General Butler, the most remarkable feature of which, according to the World, was the presence of Speaker Blaine, of the United States House of Representatives. It will be recollected that this gentleman left the Speaker's chair, during the closing hours of the last Congress, to denounce General Butler for his insolence; that Butler retorted severely and a feeling of bitter enmity grew up betweem them. The World adds that "Mr. Blaine is reconstructing the committees of the House, and it is said that he proposes to give Butler a prominent chairmanship."

In connection with this report is another, that Blaine is a candidate for the Presidency, and that he and Butler understand each other. Mr. Blaine is also deeply interested in Pennsylvania railroads and Pennsylvania iron, and will be supported, if a candidate for the Presidency, by the great railroad king of the Keystone State. This visit of General Butler at this juncture is quite significant. As much as he dislikes to displease Grant, on account of his friends and relatives who hold office, he will not hesitate to put his heel upon him when the proper time comes. Butler will never die until he pays Grant principal and interest for putting him in that bottle. Butler's present visit here means mischief. Time will tell.

The Other Side of the Clews & Co. Account.

We have taken the pains to see Mr. Crosby, the attorney of Henry Clews & Co., who is now in Atlanta, to learn the information he might be disposed to communicate in regard to the large claim of Clews & Co. against the State.

Mr. Crosby is a pleasant, intelligent, quiet, modest gentleman, under middle age. His appearance and manners are decidedly prepossessing. He talks frankly about this matter, says Clews & Co. have nothing to conceal, and that they are willing to afford the fullest insight into the entire details. He states that when Clews & Co. were urged to become the State's agents, they knew nothing against Bullock, and they felt complimented to represent the financial matters of so great and famed a State as Georgia. Recognizing Bullock as the Governor, fully authorized to act for the State, they have advanced him in good faith all the money he desired, not considering themselves bound to look to its disposition. At the same time, they are ready to give all the assistance they can, and tell all their information, that may lead to light on the subject. They simply advanced funds as desired, and have participated in no misuse or improper appropriation of those funds. They have charged interest for the money, and commissions for negotiating securities. They have in all cases taken Bullock's order for all their advances and expenditures for the State.

They have forwarded regular monthly statements of their accounts to Bullock, and Mr. Crosby was surprised when he came here to find that Bullock had pocketed them, and not one was on file in any office of the State government. Mr. Crosby did not even bring the account with him, expecting to find it on file in the State House, and had to telegraph back for a copy for presentation to the acting Executive. They feel in this matter that Bullock has treated them very badly.

The amount of $1,650,000 bonds sold by them was a bona fide sale to European capitalists. The sales were made in bulk. They have now in their possession $100,000 more of the same gold bonds. This leaves a balance of $1,250,000 of the gold bonds out in other hands.

The item of $377,0 0 advanced on the State Road is included in the account we published, and not a separate matter. It was all done under Bullock's instructions on the State account. The balance of $47,145 5' is all that is due them, for which they hold the $100,000 of bonds.

Mr. Crosby states that Clews & Co. have also been deceived in regard to the Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad matter. They advanced the money to build this road, and have been informed that it was completed to its full extent, and hold the $275,000 of bonds issued for this road.

On coming out here Mr. C. finds fourteen miles of the road done as broad gauge, and the remainder of the twenty-two miles graded for narrow gauge, it being the purpose to change the completed fourteen miles to narrow gauge. In Mr. Crosby's opinion this change is illegal, as the broad gauge road finished, furnishes the security upon which the State's aid was granted, and change to narrow gauge diminishes that security.

In regard to the Brunswick and Albany road, Mr. Crosby states that Clews & Co. have advanced large amounts of money for this enterprise, and are discussing the programme of completing the road to Cuthbert and will probably do it.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia:

GENTLEMEN—At the annual meeting of the Georgia State Teacher's Association, held in the city of Columbus, in May last, the undersigned were appointed a committee to memorialize your honorable body upon the subject of the present school law. As introductory to the work in hand, we deem it appropriate to give you a brief sketch of the proceedings of the body we represent, in reference to the subject of public schools. At the annual meeting in August, 1869, Mr. Martin V. Calvin, then Principal of the Houghton Institute, Augusta, read an able paper upon "Popular Education in Georgia," setting forth as the chief wants of our State, in reference to this subject, an enlightened common school law, thorough State and county organization and the establishment of normal schools, or normal departments in the universities and colleges. This paper was referred to a committee raised under the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to report upon the best plan of providing for the education of the masses of the people of our State, white and colored; this report to be first submitted to the Executive Committee of this Association, and by them reported to the meeting of the Association in Macon, on the 17th November."

The committee thus raised, composed, in the main, of practical, professional educators, and, in whole, of men for many years fully identified with important educational enterprises in Georgia, before the Association adjourned, agreed to study the subject, each for himself, and in the use of all available sources of information, and, after a suitable time, to meet, interchange views, submit plans, engage in free discussion, and harmonize, if possible, upon the principles and full details of the report. After devoting more than two months to study and investigation, the committee met in the month of October, in the city of Macon, and continued in session the greater portion of two days. A wonderful harmony of views being found to exist, the matter of the report was readily agreed upon, and one of the committee was charged with the duty of putting this matter into proper form. The report thus carefully prepared, in accordance with the requirements of the resolution, was first submitted to the Executive Committee of the Association—a committee composed of men selected from the most prominent and experienced practical teachers of the State—was fully discussed by them in all its provisions, and reported, without alteration, to the Association at the November meeting, called for the sole purpose of receiving and acting upon the report. After fully canvassing all the recommendations of the report seriatim, the Association adopted it as a whole, with a very few alterations When it was seen that your predecessors in the last General Assembly had determined upon the passage of a school law, certain members of the Association, feeling that the labors of the body to which they belonged, might be made available in promoting the interests of the State, determined to place the report in the hands of the Legislative committees charged with the consideration of the subject. We herewith submit, as a part of this memorial, a copy of the report, on a comparison of which with the existing law, you will find that the latter follows, in a remarkable manner, the leading features recommended in the system set forth in the former. In many of its provisions, it cannot, in the judgment of the undersigned, be too highly commended. In accordance with the recommendations of the report, it provides for State and County Boards of Education, for a State Commissioner and County Commissioners, for sub-districts in the counties with school trustees and for Boards of Examiners empowered to license persons applying for the privilege of teaching, meets the difficulty of sparseness of population, where that difficulty exists, by providing for migratory schools, establishes separate schools for white and colored children, and derives the general School Fund from the same sources of revenue. In very many minor points there is also a wonderful agreement between the law and the system contained in the report. While we thus most heartily commend many features of the law, in some of its provisions, there is a wide divergence from the system of the Association, and we are compelled to say that, in almost every instance where this divergence has occurred, grave mistakes have been made, seriously detrimental to the true educational interests of the State. One of the undersigned was appointed to prepare a report upon the school law, to be read at the annual meeting of the Association, last May, in the city of Columbus. He presented his views in a series of resolutions for the action of the Association, the following of which were adopted by a decided majority:

"1. Resolved, That the school act passed at the last session of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, contains many provisions which meet the hearty approval of this Association.

"2. Resolved, That section 1st, of said act constituting the State Board, ought to be so altered as to conform to the recommendation contained in a 'Report on a system of Public Schools,' adopted by this Association at a meeting held at Macon, in the year 1869.

"3. Resolved, That the manner of choosing the County Boards, recommended in said report, is preferable to the mode prescribed in section 16th, of the school law, and that the latter should be so altered as to conform to the recommendation referred to.

"4. Resolved, That the plan proposed in the report, of leaving the raising of the additional fund necessary to inaugurate and sustain a system of schools, to the popular vote of the counties, is greatly preferable to their compulsory introduction among an unwilling people; that there is great wisdom in that part of the report of the Association which would continue to set down to the credit of each county her *pro rata* part of the general fund, to be paid over to her as soon as she shall, by a popular vote, signify her willingness to raise by taxation the additional funds necessary, and that the whole of the school law relating to these points, ought to be remodeled and made to conform to the ideas expressed in this resolution, and more fully and explicitly set forth in the report referred to.

"5. Resolved, As the sense of this Association, that the County Boards have no right under any legitimate construction of section thirty-first of the school law, to levy taxes to pay teachers; that the only fund that can be used for that purpose is that provided in the act itself, and that the only power that can levy such a tax is the incoming General Assembly, on the recommendation of the State Board, as provided in section forty-third.

"6. Resolved, That any city in the State, containing a population of 5,000 persons, should have the privilege of securing the passage of a special act giving to her her pro rata part of the general fund, proving for her a special system suited to the wants of her people, exempting her from the general provisions of the school law, and connecting her with the general system, by placing her local organizations under the supervision of the State Board and the State Commissioner.

"7. Resolved, That a committee be raised by this Association, charged with the duty of embodying the foregoing views in an address to the General Assembly, and seeking to have them incorporated in an amended school law."

The following additional resolutions were subsequently adopted.

"1. Resolved, That the Georgia Teachers' Association recommend the Legislature which assembles in November next, the propriety of adopting the amendments proposed by them in relation to the Public School Law of Georgia. And in the event these proposed amendments do not meet the views of our Representatives, that the present school law be continued in force until such time as changes may be required on account of its imperfect workings.

"2. Resolved, That the committee appointed under the resolutions reported by Professor G. J. Orr, and adopted by this association, in relation to certain desired amendments to the Public School Act, be, and they are hereby, directed to suggest to the next Legislature the wisdom of so amending section fifth of said act as to confer on the County Boards of Education, instead of the State Board, the power of prescribing the text-books which should be used in the public schools."

Acting under authority of the seventh resolution of the regular series, we have now given you a short history of the proceedings of the State Teachers' Association, in reference to the existing school law, and it remains for us to present, as briefly and clearly as possible, the reasons for the changes proposed.

Section first of the law provides that the Governor, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller General and the State School Commissioner shall constitute the State Board of Education. Resolution second of the regular series expresses the opinion that this section of the law ought to be made to conform to the recommendation contained in the report of the association, adopted in 1869, and you will observe that the report recommends that the "State School Commissioner be chairman of the board; that the Governor and Comptroller General be *ex officio* members of it, and that the other members be chosen by the General Assembly, upon joint ballot, one from each Congressional District, and one-third, or as near that number as practicable, every two years, thus securing, as far as that end can be secured, freedom from undue political or sectarian influence." Under the law, it is fair to presume that all the members of the board will usually belong to the same political party; that they will be put into the respective State House offices which they fill mainly on the ground of party services, and that while, as a general thing, they will be men of intelligence and capacity, yet it is not reasonable to expect that the studies to which they have previously devoted themselves, or their ordinary pursuits, will have given them any special fitness for managing the great educational interests of the State. On the other hand, the six years term of service on the part of the elective members, which the report proposes, will always secure the presence of men of experience on the board; the election of one-third of the members every two years, will, as a general thing, guarantee representation from different political parties; the chosing of one man from each Congressional District will bring the wants of every portion of the State before the board, while the payment of only "such a per diem compensation for the time actually devoted to the public service as may be sufficient to defray all actual expenses incurred," will prevent anything like a scramble for the position on the part of unworthy, incompetent men, and result in the election of public spirited citizens—men practically identified with the educational enterprises of the State, and consenting to serve solely on the ground of their being thus enabled to render valuable and important public services. We know of but one argument in favor of the organization which the law provides, and that is the argument of economy—an economy secured at the expense of inflicting great injury upon the interests involved—such an economy as is never practiced by prudent men in managing important private enterprises.

The 3d resolution has reference to the organization of the County Boards. The law provides that these Boards "shall consist of one person from each militia district, and one from each ward in any city in the county, and one from each incorporated town, who shall be elected by the legal voters of said district, ward, or incorporated town, at some suitable place designated therein; and the term of office of said Board shall be two years, or till their successors are elected." The language of the report is; "we would suggest seven as a suitable number for this Board, and would have them chosen by the people. At the first election two should be chosen for three years, two for two, and three for one, and at each subsequent election the vacancies occurring should be filled by the election of suitable persons to hold the office for the term of three years." The same arguments hitherto used as to the experience arising from a longer term of service and the securing of representation from different political parties apply in favor of the organization proposed by the Association.

The 4th resolution, which in the judgement of your memorialists, is far the most important in the series, has reference to the funds necessary to inaugurate and sustain the schools.

The law and the report are in perfect accord so far as relates to the general fund, both pointing out as sources of this revenue the taxes set apart in the constitution and one-half the net proceeds of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. As to the other funds necessary to support the system, there is a very wide difference between the law and the report. The law provides for additional taxation in only two places. Section 31 gives the power to the school trustees of the sub-districts to levy taxes for "providing fuel for schools, repairing, building or furnishing school houses, purchasing or leasing school house sites, renting school houses and making all other provisions necessary for the convenience and prosperity of the schools within their districts." The report left the providing of the school buildings to the voluntary efforts of the people of the district and made it the duty of the County Boards "to locate school buildings, giving the preference in all cases to existing sites, unless there is good and sufficient reason for a change, adopting existing buildings wherever practicable, and disturbing existing arrangements as little as possible." This recommendation was made from economical considerations, in view of the enormous expense connected with furnishing school houses throughout the State. It was believed that in those rural districts where it was indispensably necessary to build houses, where existing buildings could not be made available at present, that the burden would be greatly lightened by permitting the people to construct their own buildings, choosing such times for the work as would least interfere with the necessary labor upon the farms. The law, also, has an eye to the same kind of economy when it provides that "in the location of primary schools or schools of higher grade the Board shall have reference to population and neighborhood, paying due regard to any schools houses already built or site procured, as well as to all other circumstances proper to be considered so as to promote the best interests of the schools." There is not a very wide difference, therefore, in the law and the report as to the points we have been considering, and in the amended law, providing that the introduction of public schools in any county shall be by the voluntary act of its citizens—a policy which we propose to urge in the further discussion of the fourth resolution—it might be proper to lodge the power of raising taxes for the purposes mentioned in section 31st of the law, in the hands of the school trustees, at the same time giving the people the option of building the necessary houses by their own labor, provided they elect to do so.

Section 43 of the law also relates to taxation, and after pointing out the sources of the general fund already mentioned, makes it the duty of the State Board "to determine the amount which, in addition to the foregoing, should be raised annually by taxation upon all the taxable property of the State, and to report annually to the General Assembly the estimate which they may find necessary to support a school in every school district in the State, of at least three months in the year." This section looks to general taxation by the General Assembly and the compulsory introduction of public schools throughout the State. It is here that the system provided in the law, and that recommended in the report are as widely asunder as two systems well can be. The report would have the schools introduced into the counties only by the voluntary act of the citizens in voting the additional taxes over and above their pro rata part of the general fund necessary to make the schools vigorous and successful, and it recommends that no county be allowed to receive her part of the general fund till such vote is taken. The language used is as follows: "Let the law provide that no county shall receive its distributive portion of the general fund till the citizens vote to tax their property in amount sufficient to raise a sum which, when added to its portion of the State Fund, shall be adequate to sustain a sufficient number of schools throughout the county for at least six months in the year. If any county should refuse to come into the general system, let its distributive portion be withheld and set down to its credit from year to year, till such time as the people may be induced to change their views; and then let the whole sum thus due be paid over for the use of the county."

The vast superiority of this recommendation over the policy of the law in this particular is very evident. We believe that all history will bear us out in the assertion that no law, civil, political, or penal, which has not had the sanction of the popular approval, has ever been vigorously, successfully, and advantageously executed in any community living in the enjoyment of free institutions. So much are your memorialists the advocates of popular freedom that we would not have any policy, however fraught in itself with blessings, forced upon an unwilling people. The Association, fully impressed with the immense benefits to be derived from the successful introduction of public schools throughout the State, have taken the much wiser and more statesman-like ground of holding out inducements to the popular mind, which cannot fail in the end to become controlling. We are induced to believe that many counties in the State are prepared at once to lead off in the movement. Other counties having the benefits of the system thus palpably demonstrated before them by the sure test of experience, would soon begin to look with favor upon the law, and the constantly increasing fund on deposit to their credit would soon turn the scale, and the result would be seen at no distant day in the general introduction of the public schools in all the counties, sanctioned by the popular approval. Thus it will be seen that in getting the schools generally introduced, the voluntary plan has infinite advantages over the compulsory, and other advantages no less striking would follow after their introduction. Each county being independent as to the amount of the additional School Fund raised, some of the counties, in which enlightened and liberal views prevail, would build good school houses, furnish them with the most approved school requisites and employ the best teaching talent. The elevating effect upon the population would soon become evident and a knowledge of the benefits becoming generally disseminated by travel and the annual reports of the State Commissioner, a spirit of rivalry would spring up among the counties, which, as the resources of the State advance in development, would ultimately carry the schools to the highest attainable pitch of improvement.

There is another advantage in the recommendation of the Association growing out of the fact that no schools are to be inaugurated till funds necessary to sustain them for at least six months in the year are raised. It is seriously to be feared that schools, to be continued only for three months, would be so utterly inadequate, in their practical workings, to the wants of the people, as to insure a popular verdict against the system. The successful establishment of public schools contemplates such management of them—such adequate provision for their support—as shall make them the schools of all classes, of the more wealthy as well as of the poorer part of the population, thus superseding to a large extent, private schools. The more wealthy citizens cannot be induced to become the patrons of schools to be kept in operation only three months in the year, as they are able and desire to give their children better advantages than are thus afforded. Your memorialists are, therefore, confident that you will agree with them, that the establishment of the schools only after provision has been made for their continuance for at least six months in the year, is not one of the least of the advantages of that part of the system of the Association now under consideration.

Of the 5th resolution, relating as it does to a mere matter of construction, we do not propose to enter upon any discussion, but will content ourselves with simply referring you to sections 31st and 43d, of the law, for the correctness of the ground taken by the Association.

The sixth resolution will demand at our hands a more extended notice. The chief advantages of public over private schools arise from supervision and the establishment of graded schools. In the cities there is generally placed at the head of the schools, as superintendent, a teacher of varied attainments and extended experience. He is himself responsible to an intelligent, vigilant board of education, who have constant oversight over him in the discharge of his official duties, and unite with him occasionally in visiting the school rooms and inspecting the work done in the schools. The teachers of the subordinate schools thus have their work submitted to constant supervision—errors in discipline and in modes of instruction are kindly pointed out; frequent teachers' meetings are held, at which everything contributing to success in the school-room is discussed; the experience of each thus becoming, in a measure, common property; in fact every benefit pertaining to a living, active organism is made practically available in developing to the fullest extent the teaching and governing talent of each individual worker. Such are some of the beneficial effects of supervision.

The advantages arising from the establishment of graded schools are not less striking. In communities of sufficient denseness of population, schools of every grade, from the infant school to schools affording opportunities of extensive classical and scientific culture, are organized. All the pupils of an equal degree of advancement are placed in the same schools. One teacher is thus enabled to instruct a much larger number of pupils, and to do his work much more thoroughly and efficiently than when pupils of every degree of advancement are thrown into the same schools; and thus far better work, at much less expense, is secured. We might have recourse to the statistics of the numerous city school organizations in various parts of the Union, as contained in the late report from the Bureau of Education at Washington, giving practical demonstration, of the fullest and amplest kind, of the theory we are advancing. We will refer only to results reached in the last few years, in our very midst. The public schools of Savannah are now furnishing to the youth of that city all grades of instruction, from the merest elements of learning to the classical, higher mathematical and scientific branches of education, at an average expense per scholar of sixteen dollars and twenty-five cents per annum. By making the schools public, all have access to the different schools. Under the old system many were left untaught, a considerable number, from lack of means, could not advance beyond the elements, and the average expense of those taught was not less than fifty dollars per scholar. Under the public school system they are actually teaching a greater number of children by over three hundred per cent., at the same expense, and are doing much more efficient, thorough work. We need not say that Savannah, like every other city that has adopted the public school system, is determined never to abandon it. Some of the advantages growing out of supervision and the establishment of graded schools, which we have been considering, attach, in some measure, to public schools wherever established, whether in country or city; but, in the main, they are felt in their fullest power in the midst of a crowded population, such as is found usually in cities. It is to make these advantages available to their fullest extent that we ask the legislation recommended in the sixth resolution.

We have now discussed, briefly, all the resolutions of the regular series that were adopted. There was one resolution of that series, as originally submitted, which failed to receive the sanction of the Association. It was in the following words:

"Resolved, That it is unwise to attempt to put the colored people upon a footing of equality with the whites, as to the benefits of the School Fund, it being far better, at present, to seek to go no farther than simply to adopt the recommendation in reference to this subject contained in the report of the Association."

The report recommended that the whole of the tax paid by the colored population, to be increased by an equal amount from the general fund, be set apart as the portion to be received by them from the State, and they were not to participate in the benefits of the fund to be raised in the counties by voluntary taxation. The defeat of the resolution above, and the discussion during the consideration of it, showed a very decided advance in the mind of the Association upon the subject. The fact of the presence of this population in our midst, gives rise to the most difficult of all the problems to be solved by the popular mind in relation to public schools. These people were our property, according to the Constitution and Laws of the land; and that they were so, as we then believed and still believe, was not in contravention of the Divine Law; in this property, thousands of our citizens had invested the hard earnings of a lifetime; their accumulated earnings were swept away in a day, as the result of a war in which we—honestly and conscientiously believed we were in the right—all these are universally admitted, and when we go further and say that the loss of property by emancipation is most cheerfully acquiesced in by almost our entire population, we believe we declare what no one who knows our people will deny. But when those, who were but yesterday slaves, are made citizens by the over-powering influence of that section of the country which was mainly instrumental in placing them in a state of slavery, and which reaped an equal profit with our own section from the institution of slavery as long as it existed, and we are left, unaided, to prepare them for the duties of citizenship, it is not surprising that our people should halt before the problem and consider its difficulties. Still, as wise men, it becomes us to take a calm and philosophic view of the situation in which we are placed. All the things recited above have become accomplished facts—as well as those portions of the recital which we could not present, as those in which we have most cheerfully acquiesced.

We think we state the calm verdict of all thinking men when we say that none of the rights of citizenship that have been bestowed upon the colored population will ever again be taken away from them, as a class, whatever may be done, in the future, as to the imposing of conditions in reference to the exercise of certain of those rights upon all citizens irrespective of color. They have been providentially placed in our section and their destiny is indissolubly linked with ours, and those who think it best to leave them in their present state of ignorance take a very short-sighted view of the interests involved. If we succeed in elevating them morally and intellectually, we shall, to the same extent, give greater security to the rights of property, diminish the expense which arises from pauperism and making provision for the punishment of crime, increase their productiveness as laborers, and bestow upon them greater capacity for exercising the various rights of citizenship, in many of which, from the circumstances in which we are placed, they will always participate. The same influences of soil, climate and productions, and all those results of the laws of commerce and trade, which necessarily connect themselves with relative location in a country, will forever make their interests identical with ours. By admitting them to an equal participation in educational advantages, and kindly seeking to elevate the tone of morals among them, we may not only bring them to preceive this identity, but we may make them an element of power in deciding all those great questions of public policy in reference to which the alignment is naturally and properly by sections.

Our people understand the negro character better, bear more patiently with his faults, and appreciate more fully all the elements of good in him, than the people of other sections, and if we do not seize upon the powerful influences arising from educational training and wield them in our own interest, we shall not act the part of wise men. All the considerations of interest thus concur in pointing out, as the true path, the admission of this race to equal participation in the benefits of the school law. Your memorialists would even go further still, and boldly take the ground that the opinion which generally prevails, that the burden of thus providing for their education would fall wholly upon the property-holders, is erroneous. Those who entertain this opinion lose sight of certain principles of political economy that have been well established. Certain writers upon this subject take the ground that whenever taxes are levied, the burden always falls upon the consumer. If real estate is taxed, though the name of the owner of the property may appear upon the tax book, and he may nominally respond in payment, yet the tenant really bears the tax in the increased rental which he is required to pay. In like manner the merchant whose goods are taxed gets back his money in the increased price which he exacts of the purchaser. By parity of reasoning, the land owner, who is taxed on his estates, is indemnified in the advanced price which his commodities bring in the market, while his laborers in common with all other consumers bear their full part of the burden. We are well assured that the results here stated are legitimate consequences of the laws of political economy in a well regulated, stable state of society. When great disturbances occur from a state of war, or from great upheavals in society which sometimes occur subsequently, the force of these laws is broken or temporarily suspended; and, hence, in the situation in which we are placed just at present, the results might not be just as we have stated them. In a very few years, however, at most, natural laws would assert their supremacy; and, as all wise legislation is shaped, not with reference to temporary surroundings, but with reference to the natural and regular course of events, we are well assured that the policy of the present school law, in reference to the colored population, ought not to be disturbed.

Having given such expositions of the resolutions of the regular series, and presented such arguments in support of them as the nature of this paper will allow, we propose now to speak of the additional ones. We shall first consider briefly the second resolution, leaving what we have to say of the first for the conclusion of this memorial. The second additional resolution has reference to section 5, of the school law, and gives to the State Board the power of prescribing such text-books and books of reference as shall be used in the common schools of the State, and recommends that the law be so altered as to give this power to the County Boards instead of the State Board. The object of lodging somewhere in proper hands the power of prescribing the books was, doubtless, two-fold: first, to secure the introduction of the best books, and secondly, to prevent the expense entailed upon parents and the injury done to pupils by the frequent change of books. A thorough teacher—one who is fully up to the demands of his calling—teaches subjects rather than books, and can do equally efficient work with any one of the numerous really good books now before the public upon the different subjects taught in common schools. and if the securing of good books were the sole end of legislation and all the teachers were of the class described, it would evidently be best to have no restriction, thus allowing to teashers the fullest liberty of choice. Many of the teachers, however, who may be expected to find employment in the schools, will be young, and consequently without much experience. Persons of this class do best with the books to which they have been accustomed. Now within an area as limited as that of our counties, the leading teachers give tone to their professional work and usually exert a controlling influence in reference to the books used. Hence, as a general thing, you will find the same leading text-books used throughout most of our counties, and as there seems to be a real necessity for a controlling power, and, at the same time, an evident propriety in allowing as much freedom of choice as possible, we think, in view of the different ends contemplated—the interests of parents and pubils, and the rights of teachers, it is best to lodge that power as recommended by the Association, with the County Boards.

We have now performed the work assigned us, since you will perceive from the terms of our appointment we were limited to a particular field of discussion. If we had been appointed to memorialize you upon the general subject of public schools, it would have been more logical, as well as eminently proper, for us to have entered first upon the argument in support of the general system before proceeding to the development of our views as to what should constitute its details. That work has been done in the Report of the Association which we have already mentioned. In that report the leading arguments are presented with sufficient clearness, but we are now better prepared to substantiate some of the positions then taken by the sure appeal to facts as furnished in later educational reports. We must, however, forego the pleasure, as it would necessarily protract this memorial to too great length. We must be allowed, nevertheless, to present one argument in reference to the fundamental principle of the public school system which we have not seen distinctly set forth in any publication. We have heard it strongly urged that it is the duty of the several churches to furnish education to the children connected with their respective organizations. Others as strenuously urge that it is the exclusive duty of the State. As we cannot hope that the people will take hold of any measure and give it a hearty support while their minds are unsettled as to the fundamentals, we propose to give you what we conceive to be the true theory upon this subject as far as relates to elementary instruction.

Blackstone lays down in his commentaries, as the three duties which parents owe to their children, maintenance, protection and education—a statement recognized by our Code—and he bases these duties upon the law of nature. The man who is instrumental in bringing a child into the world is assuredly the person who is bound to prepare that child, by a suitable education, to meet the duties and responsibilities of life. This is clearly the teaching of nature, and this teaching receives weightier authority from all those portions of Divine revelation which inculcate upon parents the duty of giving their children correct moral training—a duty which cannot be properly performed in the absence of intellectual training. This duty, which thus most evidently attaches to the parent, cannot be performed by him in person, for that would be impracticable; not by hiring a teacher to do the work for him in his own house, for multitudes have not the means. We thus reach the conclusion that this duty cannot be performed in any way except by united, associated effort. Some kind of instrumentality must be employed in this associated effort, and, in choosing this instrumentality, it is clearly right to select that which can accomplish the work most effectually and economically. We are thus left free to choose the instrumentality. In the settlement of this country, and most others where religious toleration is the rule, Providence has thrown into most communities persons of various creeds, rendering it almost universally impracticable for those attached to the same church to support schools of their own, and we thus reach the conclusion that the instrumentality which can accomplish the work most economically and efficiently is the State, and the State, therefore, is the instrumentality which ought to be chosen.

You will observe that we make this argument with reference, solely, to elementary or common school instruction, begging leave to remark, in reference to the higher learning, that it is practicable, here, for the people to choose their respective churches as the instrumentality to be employed, and the question as to whether they shall do so in one which they ought to have the liberty to decide for themselves.

As the representatives of a body of men, intelligent, influential and devoted (as a life-time work) to the instruction of the young, we have sought to give their matured views in relation to a subject involving more vital interests than any likely to engage the attention of our law-makers for years to come. We beg of you to weigh well the recommendations herein presented, and, if they meet your approval, to embody them in the form of practical legislation. If, however, you should differ from our Association in regard to the views herein contained, we refer you to the request contained in the first additional resolution, and respectfully ask of you to consider whether it may not be better to leave the present school law, liable, as it is, to grave objections, upon the statute book, rather than, by repeal, to throw the whole subject into the arena of State politics, and thus run the risk of having fixed upon us a system with much greater faults, and without the very many redeeming excellencies of the present law.

GUSTAVUS J. ORR,
BERNARD MALLON,
S. P. SANFORD,
W. D. WILLIAMS,
JOHN M. BONNELL,
J. O. A. CLARK,
JOHN B. GORDON,
Committee.

From the Atlanta Constitution, July 25th, 1871.

Card from General Gordon.

Editors Constitution: I am told that during my absence an article was transferred to your columns, reflecting upon me personally and upon the University Publishing Company and paid for by a rival enterprise.

Of the allusions to myself I shall take no notice. I have something to say, however, of the company with which I am associated, and as you have unintentionally, doubtless, done the long list of Southern gentlemen interested in this company the wrong of giving circulation to such an article, I trust you will perceive the justice of making equally public the statements I give below.

First—This movement has been indorsed by our people, from General Lee down, with an unanimity and an enthusiasm never before equaled probably, save by that created by the war. It would be strange if it were otherwise.

Second—The stockholders number at present, I believe, over 300. Of these all are representative men of the South, except thirteen; and among these thirteen are Cyrus H. McCormick, a Virginian, now of New York, who so liberally endowed General Lee's College, and several others of Southern birth and education. Among the 300 Southern stockholders are Ex-President Davis, General Joseph E. Johnston, Gen. Beauregard, General Ewell, General Hood, General Hays, General Buckner, General Taylor, General Lee, eldest son of R. E. Lee, General Lawton, General Gilmer, General Colquitt, Gen. Wilcox, Gen. Bate, Gen. Jno. C. Brown, Governor elect of Tennessee, Gen. Maney, General Polk General Sorrell, General Clanton, Mr. Sedden, late Secretary of War of the Confederate States, and many of the most prominent Ex-Governors and Governors of the South. Bishops, Railroad, Bank, and Insurance Presidents, clergy, teachers, planters, merchants, lawyers, physicians, etc., etc.

Third—The object of the organization is to rid the South of the school books which are obnoxious to Southern sentiment, and to co-operate with all effort in that direction, and to furnish, as it has succeeded in doing, books of the highest merit.

Fourth—The authors of the books, are Profs. John and Joseph LeConte, formerly of the Universities of Georgia and South Carolina; Colonel Richard M. Johnston, one of Georgia's most distinguished teachers, now at the head of Penn Lucy Institute, near Baltimore; Colonel Charles S. Venable, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia, and during the war General Lee's staff officer; Prof. Gildersleeve, Professor of Greek in the University of Virginia, and who during the war was severely wounded while serving upon my staff; Dr. Holmes, of the University of Virginia, Professor of English Literature and History; Prof. Sachtleben, of the University of South Carolina; and Commodore M. F. Maury, the greatest, probably, of living geographers—during the war of the Confederate Navy, and recently elected President of the University of Alabama. So much for its status as a Southern institution.

The company owns no publishing house, no presses or binding establishment. It prints and binds by contract, the work being done wherever it is done cheapest and best. As the lowest bids are made by New York, and as that city furnishes superior facilities to any other, the books are printed and bound there at present, as are nearly all our Southern books.

It is the purpose of the company eventually to build up its own publishing house in some Southern city, which is to be done as soon as practicable; but it would require, to do this on a scale to meet the demand already created for these books, a vast amount of capital, endanger the success of the enterprise and make the books higher priced. True political economy, as well as patriotism, demands that the books be published so as to make them cheapest for the thousands of Southern children who consume them. They are many—the manufacturers are the few. The true interests, therefore, of the company, and of the country, so far as the country is interested in it, is to continue for the present the contract plan of publishing.

Mr. Louis McLane, of Baltimore, well known to the country, is President of the company. Mr. C. B. Richardson, of New York, and myself, are Vice-Presidents. The authors had arranged with Mr. Richardson for the publication of their works, and from him and his associates the company purchased the rights, plates, stereotypes, etc., etc. The company needs and retains his practical skill in supervising the publication of these books.

These are the facts as to the company, its stockholders, its purposes, books, authors, mode of publication, etc., and these are made public only in answer to attacks made upon it. The company prefers to co-operate with all similar efforts, and if put in collision with such, it will be only in defense.

Its success is without a parallel in this country. The hearts of the people are in it, and public attention cannot be diverted from the patriotic purposes in view, by attacks upon individuals or the place of publishing. The books—their effects upon the minds and hearts and characters of Southern children—this is the great question. The efforts to raise other issues are puerile, weak, and frivolous. As well oppose, upon similar grounds, the works of John C. Calhoun, or the great history of Alexander H. Stephens.

Respectfully, J. P. GORDON.
Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1871.

P. S.—Arrangements are making to have the whole publication done at the South.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL BOOKS TO BE CRUSHED OUT.

From the Baltimore Gazette, July 21, 1871.

According to the Cincinnati Gazette, certain manufacturers of school books have entered into a league, "protective and defensive," in regard to their sale. * * * But the most important stipulation entered into by the School Book Publishing League, is that the whole combination shall turn their consolidated force against outside competition." It is not difficult to understand the reasons that have actuated them to unite against what they are pleased to style "outside competition." * * * Many of the "Readers" and "School Histories" issued by these firms were written by Northern men; were pervaded by a strong sectional spirit; were made the means of disseminating the grossest errors concerning the people of the South; and not unfrequently in the desire to exalt those of the North, the truth of history was either obscured, perverted, or falsified. In the more recent additions to these "School Histories," the causes that led to the war with the South, and the events of the war itself, were so disingenuously stated, that it finally became imperative upon the people of the South to obtain School-Books that treated of matters relating to themselves, and to the historical events in which they were concerned, in a spirit of honesty and fairness. The result was the production of School-Books by Southern men.

The combination now formed by the Eastern and Western publishers is against these books, which bid fair to be used at the South, to the almost entire exclusion of Northern School-Books, and the apprehension of this result has led to the organization of this "Trades Union," and the "Solemn League and Covenant," into which the members of it have entered for the purpose of crushing out all competitors. * * * But we believe that the feeling at the South, in respect to the pernicious tendencies of many of the northern School-Books, is one that cannot be conciliated by bribes, or low prices, and that it will be strengthened and intensified, now that the Northern publishers have entered into a compact to drive all books but those published by the League out of the Public Schools.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—Dallas E. Coon, of Alabama, was appointed Consul to Rio Janeiro.

The Civil Service Commission to-day considered the question as to what weight should be given to seniority of service in promotions.

The Treasury Department issues a statement contradicting reports that bonds forwarded to Europe are consigned to Messrs. Jay, Cook, McCulloch & Co. The statement asserts that every bond forwarded has been consigned and delivered to Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who has an office in London, and a corps of clerks whose duty it is to deliver the new bonds as they are required and taking in payment therefor called bonds of 1862, cancelling, scheduling, and packing the same in iron safes for shipment and final redemption at the United States Treasury. No bonds are delivered by Government officers until full payment is received therefor.

Commissioner Douglass was before the Senate Finance Committee to-day in relation to new legislation upon the Internal Revenue Laws.

Cabinet session of three hours' duration to day. It is understood that the forthcoming annual message is the subject of great conversation. The President saw no visitors today, either before or after Cabinet.

Robeson issued another order dismissing six cadets, for hazing and subjecting others to different punishments for participation therein. He says he will, if necessary, dismiss the last cadet at the Academy, who refuses to obey regulations on this subject.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 17.—The official organ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, states that the British Government has not commenced negotiations for the purchase of the Atlantic cable, and no London syndicate have paid a dollar for the privilege of purchasing the cable within ninety days. It says the proposition to purchase the New York, New Foundland and Southern telegraph, whose lines are in New Foundland, was not then entertained.

All vessels arriving report very heavy weather off Barrigot. One vessel reports seeing a large amount of wrecked stuff, comprising planking, deck house, cabin doors, barrels, etc., on the 14th and 15th.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, November 17.—Accounts from all sections of the interior, report the black frost which occurred here Thursday, A. M., to have been general throughout this and adjacent States. Ice having been found here during the last two nights, all danger from yellow fever has ceased, and the trains arriving are filled with returning refugees.

Thermometer at 4 A. M., 29 degrees.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, November 17.—The Putnam Fire Insurance Company has filed application for bankruptcy.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 17.—A boiler in a small building attached to the public school on Navy street, Brooklyn, exploded this morning shattering the wall and windows and tearing down the fence and producing a panic in the school where some eight hundred children were studying. The teachers succeeded in dismissing; the children without injury to any one.

O'Connor denies that he and Holden are preparing a draft for the new city charter.

John Shanley, election inspector, and John Campbell and Mathew McKenna, poll clerks in Brooklyn, 6th ward, were arrested to-day, charged with ballot stuffing. Others will be arrested during the day.

The election frauds of this city are being investigated by a board of commissioners, to-day.

Gen. Sherman, Lieut. Grant, Admiral Alden and Col. Audenreid, left this moining on the frigate Wabash, and sailed for Europe.

Affidavits taken by the Committee on Democratic Reform show that glaring frauds have been perpetrated by the Inspectors of Elections. Startling developments are expected.

The passengers of the Franklin are doing well. No signs of the cholera spreading. The vessel is being fumigated and will soon come up to the city.

Marshal Sharp has, in consequence of the escape of the counterfeiters from the Ludlow street jail, called the attention of Attorney General Akerman to the advisability of erection of a government jail here.

The commander of the Russian steamer Bogantine reports having experienced one of the severest storms he ever knew, after parting company with the Shettland. The missing vessel must have encountered fearful weather to be so long unheard of.

Mayor Hall, it is stated, had Tweed's resignation in his possession, which was conditional upon the appointment of gentlemen related to himself.

He has also tendered the appointment of the successors to Sweeny, Hilton and Fields as Commissioners of Parks to Comptroller Green—considering that the Democratic reformers having won the victory they are entitled to fill the offices and direct party affairs

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.—The funeral services of the Rev. Alfred Cokeman were held this morning at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church. The coffin was placed in the catalque used for the remains of Lincoln. The remains will be interred in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Atlanta Price-Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 17, 6 o'clock, P. M.

Business dull at quotations. Cotton active at 16½ on streets and in warehouse. Receipts 150 bales.

MONETARY—Gold buying at 1 10, selling at 1 12. Silver buying 1 04; selling 1 08 Exchange on New York buying at ¼ discount; selling at par.

BONDS—Atlanta bonds, 7 per cent. 72a75; do. 8 per cent. 82a85. State of Georgia bonds, 6 per cent., 78a80; do. 7 per cent., 85a87. State of Tennessee bonds, old, 62a63; do. new 62a63. State of Alabama, 5 int. 65; do. 8 int. 85a90. State of South Carolina, 6 int. 33a34, new; do. 6 int. old; 34. Georgia Railroad stock 98a1 00; do. bonds 97a1 00. Macon and Western Railroad stock 1 10a1 12. Atlanta and LaGrange Railroad bonds 90a95; do. stock, 99 to par. Atlanta National Bank stock 1 10

CORN—Car-load lots 93a97c; small lots 98a$1; ear corn 82a85c.

Wheat, red $1 70a1 75. White 1 80a1 90. Oats 65a70. Rye 1 25, market bare. Barley—fall, 1 20a1 25.

BULK MEATS—Clear sides, 9; clear rib sides, 8½; shoulders 8.

BACON—Clear sides 9½; clear rib sides 9½; shoulders 8½; canvassed hams 18a19.

FLOUR—Superfine $7 00; extra 7 50. family 9 00; fancy 10 00.

LARD—13½ for buckets; 13½a13 for cans and 11½ for tierces.

GROCERIES—Corn Meal, 95a$1. Rice, 9c, [illegible] Soap, 6½a10c. Candles, adamantine, 18½. Tallow 12c. Sugars, A. 14½c; Extra C. 14; Yellow C, 13½a13½; Brown 12a13½. Rio Coffee 23a25; Java 35a38. Beeswax, 28a30. Virginia salt, 2 00; Liverpool, 2 25. N. O. Syrup, 70a75. Molasses, barrels, 37c. Pepper 25. Race Ginger, 15c. Starch 7½a8½c. Cheese, factory, 17c. Irish potatoes 3 75a4 00. Onions 5 00.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Eggs 27a28. Country butter, well worked 25c. Chickens, 20a25; dressed turkey 17 cents per pound. Sweet potatoes 75a$1 00 per bushel.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, November 17.—Cotton easy but not quotably lower; sales 4,240 bales; middling uplands 18½.

Total sales of cotton for future delivery, to-day, 7,400 bales, as follows: November, 18 5-16; December, 18 7-16a18½a18½; January 18a18 11-16a18½; February 18½a18 13-16a18¾; March 19½a19 1-16a19½; April 19½.

Money easy at 5a6 on call. Sterling exchange stronger at 9¼a9½. Gold heavy at 11¼. Loans 1a3 for carrying. Government issues of 1862 that have been called in by the Treasury for redemption are selling for about the same as gold; those not called in 11½a12. States dull and heavy; Tennessees 66a66½; South Carolinas, new 29; Virginias 6s firm; North Carolinas steady; Tennessees 66; new 66½; Virginias 6[illegible]; new 66½; Louisianas 65; new 55; Levees 6s 60, 8s 75; Alabamas 8s 98, 5s 65; Georgia 6s 80; 7s 86; North Carolinas 38; new 20; South Carolinas 71½; new 29.

Flour—Southern steady; common to fair extra $6 90a7 60. Whisky a shade firmer, with sales at 94; small lots 94½. Wheat irregular and unsettled; winter red western $1 65a1 66. Corn irregular; western mixed 78. Pork more active without decided change at $13 12a13 20. Mess beef quiet at 7a11; plain mess 11a14. extra mess the same. Lard heavy; kettle 9a9½. Turpentine firm at 68. Rosin quiet at $4 75.

LATER—81s 17a17½; 4s 11a11½; 5s 11a11½; new 14a14½; 7s 15; 8s 15; 40s 9a9½.

LONDON, November 17, evening.—Consols closed at 93½.

LIVERPOOL, November 17, evening.—Cotton closed firm; uplands 9½; Orleans 9½a9¾; sales 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and exports. Shipments from Bombay since the last report to the 17th is 2,000.

NORFOLK, November 17.—Cotton firm; low middlings 17½a17¾; net receipts 1,601 bales; exports coastwise 537; sales 150; stock 7,303. Net receipts of the week 9,449; exports coastwise 8,740; sales of the week 1,200 bales.

NASHVILLE, November 17.—Cotton strong; low middlings 16½; receipts of the week 1,863 bales; shipments 754; stock in 1870 1,875; 1871 2,155.

COLUMBUS, November 17.—Cotton firm; sales 1,660; shipments 1,305; stock in 1870, 5,730; in 1871, 5,625.

MACON, November 17.—Cotton—receipts of the week 304 bales, shipments 2,300; stock in 1870, 8,591, in 1871, 9,580.

SAVANNAH, November 17.—Cotton strong; middlings 17½; net receipts 2,433; exports coastwise 473; sales 1,900; stock 61,635; net receipts of the week 2,[illegible]; gross 10,719; exports to Great Britain 3,[illegible]; to the continent 1,441; coastwise 5,141; sales for the week 5,000.

AUGUSTA, November 16.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middlings 17½; net receipts 1,650 bales; sales 1,000; stock in 1870 8,644; in 1871 14,600; net receipts of the week 6,550; sales of the week 5,600.

WILMINGTON, November 17.—Cotton—No receipts estimated at 2,000 bales; stock 4,534; net receipts of the week 1,833; exports coastwise 133; sales of the week 172.

MOBILE, November 17.—Cotton strong and in good demand; middlings 17¾; net receipts 1,438 bales; gross 2,411; exports to Great Britain 1,519; coastwise 525; sales 1,000; stock 3,283. net receipts of the week 10,992; gross 11,965; exports to Great Britain 1,519; coastwise 3,434; sales of the week 8,200.

GALVESTON, November 17.—Cotton very firm: good ordinary 15½; net receipts 1,379; exports to Great Britain 788; coastwise 874; sales 1,200; stock 30,404; net receipts of the week 5,[illegible]85; exports to Great Britain 6,274; coastwise 3,089; sales of the week 6,113.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17.—Cotton active; middlings 15½a18¾; net receipts 11,66[illegible] bales; gross 11,898; exports to Great Britain 7,726; coastwise 2,595; sales 5,500; stock 97,972; net receipts of the week 50,454; gross 54,617; exports to Great Britain 12,786; to Bremen 2,200.

Flour firmer; superfine $6 45; double fa 7 12½; treble $7 25a7 50. Corn easier; mixed and yellow 71a72; white 72a73. Hay $35; choice $37a38. Pork held at $14 75. Bacon easier; shoulders 8a8½; sides 8½a8½. Lard dull; tierce 9½a10; keg 11a11½. Sugar easier; inferior 5½a6; common to good common 6a7; fair to fully fair 8a10; prime to choice 10½a11½. Molasses easy; inferior 25a35; common 35a41; fair 42a47; prime 48a50; choice 51a55. Whisky 95a$1 05. Coffee unchanged 18a18½; good, 18½a19; prime, 19½a19½. All others unchanged.

CITY POINT, November 17.—Cotton—net receipts of the week 740 bales.

BALTIMORE, November 17.—Cotton firmer and held higher; middlings 18½; gross receipts 473; exports coastwise 116; sales 555; stock 5,338; net receipts of the week 650; gross 2,995; exports to the continent 514; coastwise 557; sales of the week 2,378.

ST. LOUIS, November 17.—Whisky easier at 89a89½. Pork dull at $13 50a13 75. Bacon easier; shoulders 7½a7½; clear rib sides 8½; clear sides 7½a8. Lard—refined 9½.

Special Notices.

☞ LADIES, DON'T FAIL TO COME to RIPLEY'S, No. 47 Peachtree street, and get a Dinner, Tea or Toilet Set, Breakfast Castor, etc., before they are all gone. AT COST FOR THIRTY DAYS. nov11—d6

Announcement.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Colonel H. J. Sprayberry is announced as a candidate for Secretary of State, subject to the Democratic nomination. [illegible]

Municipal Candidates.

FOR ALDERMAN THIRD WARD.

S. W. GRUBB is a candidate for re-election to the City Council from the Third Ward. His course in the past is his pledge for the future. oct29—tde

New Advertisements.

3-Ply Carpets

IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, &c. Orders receive most careful attention.
nov18—d1t S. S. KENDRICK & SON.

JACOWAY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Trenton, Georgia, will practice their profession and give prompt attention to business in the Courts of Law and Equity in Dade, Walker and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. nov18—d3m&w3m

NEW ARRIVAL,

AT PICKEN'S SEGAR STORE, BLUE FRONT, No. 17 Peachtree street, near Decatur Street, [illegible] now in store and to arrive, a large stock of [illegible] and Domestic Segars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff and Snuff Boxes, which he offers at the lowest market price, by wholesale and retail. Come one, come all, and you will be pleased. JOHN PICKEN. nov18—d1m

Furnished House to Rent.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, containing six rooms; also, Kitchen with two rooms attached, within one hundred yards of the Capitol. Apply at Law office of HENRY JACKSON & BRO., In Brown's Building. nov18—d1f

HOTEL FOR SALE

HAVING purchased the CATOOSA SPRINGS, and intending to devote my entire attention to improving and making them one of the most desirable summer resorts in the country, I offer for sale the lease and furniture of the well known GLOBE HOTEL, of Augusta, Georgia. This Hotel, favorably known to all travelers, enjoys as large, if not a larger, share of patronage than any other hotel between Baltimore and New Orleans, and will prove paying investment. W. C. HEWITT.
For terms, etc., address the above, care [illegible] 26, Augusta, Ga. [illegible]

BANKRUPT SALE.

ON Monday, the 20th instant, I will offer at auction, in such lots as will suit the merchants of the surrounding country, a large stock, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions and Watches. These goods were consigned to me by a Chicago house, and must be sold. Some of the goods are slightly damaged. Country merchants will find it to their advantage to attend this sale. E. GUTHMAN.
nov18—[illegible] Cor. Marietta and Peachtree streets.

Drawing and Painting.

MISS E. STERCHI, at Miss Laura A. Haygood's School Rooms, McDonough Street.
Painting per Month, two lessons per week [illegible]
Drawing and Pastel, three lessons per week [illegible]
nov14—d1w

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1871.

City Intelligence.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—A six room house, furnished, near the capitol is offered for rent.

J. O. Harris & Son offer for sale a fine stock of ladies' fine gaiters.

Eiseman & Bro. offer a new style of suits—"Alexis"—at reasonable prices.

John Ficken offers a large stock of choice cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco, snuffs and pipes, at wholesale and retail.

Kendrick & Son offer three-ply carpets, wall paper, and window shades, at low figures.

Jackoway & Son, attorneys at law, Trenton, Ga., offer their professional services to the public.

SENATORIAL DISTRICT COURT.—This court met yesterday and adjourned over until to-day.

GAITERS.—You who would be known by your gait call at J. O. Harris & Son and supply yourselves with some of his superb gaiters.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A furnished house, containing six rooms, near the Capitol, is offered for rent. Apply to H. Jackson & Bro.

PETER LYNCH.—Those who want good groceries should go to the store of Peter Lynch, on Whitehall street. He keeps a splendid stock and sells cheap.

COMMITTED.—United States Commissioner W. B. Smith, yesterday, committed to jail two men, Brown and Payne, from Cherokee county, charged with illicit distillation.

BIG SALE OF WHEAT.—Colonel Lewis Tumlin, of Cartersville, yesterday sold to a milling firm in Marietta, five thousand bushels of wheat for ten thousand dollars, to be delivered on the 20th of July next. "As good as wheat," is a favorite saying.

NEW ARRIVAL.—John Ficken has received at his cigar store a large stock of Havana and domestic cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco, snuff and pipes, which he offers at the lowest market prices, wholesale and retail. Give him a call.

FULTON SUPERIOR COURT.—This body adjourned yesterday evening until Monday next. The claim, illegality, certiorari, and motion dockets are not yet disposed of. We learn that the criminal docket will be taken up on Tuesday morning.

PERSONAL.—Colonel Sam J. Winn, of Lawrenceville, has been in the city for a few days past.

Prof. Martin V. Calvin—"Mignonne"—arrived in the city last night, and will be in the city for several days.

THANKS.—THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION returns thanks to Colonel B. W. Wrenn, the courteous and energetic General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, for a copy of the Traveler's Official Guide of the Railways and Steam Navigation Lines in the United States and Canada.

OFF FOR COLUMBIA.—A squad of "boys in blue" left yesterday evening for Columbia, S. C. A Constable attempted to arrest a Sergeant at the depot for a debt of $84 for house rent. The Sergeant refused to be arrested and ordered his men to keep the Constable and citizens out of the cars. Finally, however, upon the arrival of the police, he succumbed, and paid up the debt and went on his way—we hope—rejoicing. The landlord, we know, went to his home rejoicing.

GEORGIA MILLS AHEAD.—The celebrated Kennesaw Mills at Marietta, under the excellent management of its energetic proprietors, Messrs. Cook & Cheek, have achieved a wide spread reputation for the quality of the flour turned out there. Now, they challenge admiration at the quantity turned out per day. On the 16th instant the mills made four hundred and ten barrels of flour.

Mr. J. H. Ketner is the indefatigable and courteous agent for these mills in Atlanta.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.—Colonel Jack R. Wallace has liberally donated to the Methodist Church, South, a handsome and eligible lot on the corner of Irwin and Rolling Mill streets, in Fourth Ward, and Miss Bierchi, with characteristic benevolence, has given us a building 30 by 48 feet. This edifice is now strongly pillared on the aforesaid lot, and will be opened for religious service at 8 o'clock, Sunday afternoon. Interesting addresses will be delivered by prominent ministers and laymen.

G. H. PATTILLO, Pastor.

EISEMAN & BRO., AND PRINCE ALEXIS.—If nobby and stylish garments are to determine who shall be the clothier to the Russian Prince, Alexis, during his sojourn in this country, we have no doubt but that Eiseman & Bro., No. 56 Whitehall street, will have that honor. The fashionable style and excellent manner in which their clothing is made up is the subject of general remark. In addition to the extensive assortment of men's dress and business suits of all kinds and qualities, they have a large supply of boy's, youth's and children's clothing. Particular attention is called to their fine assortment of overcoats and talmas, which they are selling remarkably cheap.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH AND CONGREGATION OF THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.—DEAR BRETHREN: Allow me, through this medium, to acknowledge the kindness of your donation visit of the 16th instant.

The life of an itinerant minister is, indeed, that of a way-faring man, full of perils and escapes, hopes and fears, shadows and sunshine. It has been your pleasure to give sunshine to the parsonage of your unworthy pastor and his family.

Be assured that your kindness will never be forgotten, but like the perfume exhaled by the spice merchants of Arabia, will linger long after the caravan has passed out of sight. Yours, fraternally,

ARMINIUS WRIGHT.

HOW TO HAVE A HAPPY WIFE.—Mrs. Sanderson, upon meeting with her old friend and schoolmate, Mrs. Appleby, found her all glowing with delight and radiant with smiles. She naturally asked her the cause. "Why, Sallie, my dear," she exclaimed, "I am perfectly happy. Mr. Appleby last night brought home with him one of those unique $75 set of furs from J. M. Holbrook's. Can heart desire more?" "Well, Jane, I agree with you," said Mrs. Sanderson. "You have cause to be happy. I only wish Mr. Sanderson would make me happy by following Mr. Appleby's example."

N. B.—There is a fine set of furs at Holbrook's for $75 left, that Mr. Sanderson might get by calling today for them.

A NOVEL INVENTION.—We have just been examining a school desk invented by our townsman, W. A. Slaymaker. The peculiar construction gives a firmness that cannot be secured by any other form of folding seat—in fact removes all objection arising to that kind of seat, owing to the liability of shaking the desk to which the seat is attached. Not a screw is used in their construction, yet by the means of rods uniting the ends, giving a much stronger attachment than can be secured by any other method. We pronounce the invention a success, especially as the simplicity of construction and the appliances for this manufacture enables Mr. S. to compete with any competitors.

SENSIBLE.—The editor of the Newnan Herald very truthfully and forcibly remarks on the subject of the "Public Printing," in opposing the proposal to let out to the lowest bidder: "We believe the newspapers of a party have some claims upon the party. The journalists of the Democratic party, for instance, have suffered loss for their adhesion to the faith from the ever infamous order, No. 49—issued by Major General John Pope—they have through every campaign labored without fee or reward for the triumph of their party friends; made many and often successful attacks upon the strong and weak points of the enemy's line, at their own risk, and without pay or fee, from no other than patriotic impulses they have at all times and under all circumstances used their means and consumed their time in laboring for party ascendancy, and when the triumph comes, in which all fair men will say they materially assisted in securing, ought not their faithful services to receive some kind of substantial recognition from their friends? Yes, verily. Established custom has settled this question affirmatively, and why change now? To do as Senator Lester proposes would be exacting hard times, indeed, all work and no pay."

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS OF LITERARY SOCIETIES—OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY.—Last evening at the City Hall, at 7½ o'clock, we witnessed the celebration of the first anniversary of the Thalian and Phi Delta Societies, since the post bellum re-organization.

After a brilliant prelude by the band, B. Key Thrower, amidst applause, was introduced to the audience as the chosen orator of the Thalians.

"Act, act in the living present,
Heart within and God overhead,"

was the theme of this devotee of the muses, and right well he handled it. A brief survey of the field of the dead past, and an eloquent clearing off of the debris and its memories brought the young orator to the living present. We were gratified at the facility of style and the pleasing address of our fellow-townsman and brother Thalian.

To compete with him in generous rivalry, the Phi Delta's caused to be introduced to the audience as their orator-elect, Mr. J. T. Wills. Leaping upon the Whirlwind, and guiding the storm of popular applause, that bade good-bye to Mr. Thrower, Mr. Wills grew eloquent upon the subject of the day of the hour for young men. He concluded with a fine recitation of Polonius' advice to Laertes, from the play of Hamlet.

Mr. Local: The following, which explains itself, was on Thursday sent to Mr. J. Henly Smith, editor of the Sun, with request to publish in his paper; of course believing that any man who had made a misrepresentation would be willing to correct it. My request was refused, and I respectfully ask you to publish it in your paper. S. W. GRUBB.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

ATLANTA, November 16, 1871.

J. Henly Smith, Esq.:

I find the following as part of an article over your own signature, published in the Sun of this morning:

"I am informed that one printer in this city made one hundred and fifty dollars in one week, setting type on the public printing, when the same work could have been done for twenty-one dollars—the latter figure being the regular weekly wages of a printer in this city. The present law allows the Public Printer 30 per cent. on the 'cost' of the work. This 30 per cent. on $150 made the State pay $195 for that week's work, and put $45 clear profit into the pocket of the Public Printer; whereas, if the type-setting had only cost $21, the profit on it would have been only $6 30, and the whole cost to the State $27 30—which is exorbitant in itself; but the same costing $195 to the State, shows how the present law can be abused. I trust it will be amended."

As I have been employed by the attorney for the Public Printer to do the State Printing of the last two years, this statement calls for a reply at my hands.

First, I state that your informant was either grossly ignorant of the subject he sought to enlighten you upon, or has wilfully falsified the facts. No bill of $150—or any sum near that has been made by any Printer in this office on the Public or any other work.

Second. As to your statement that the same work could have been done for $21. The printers upon the State work have always worked by the piece—receiving the wages prescribed by the Typographical Union of this city, viz: 50 cents per 1,000 ems. And I assert, that not only is this the fairest and most equitable system between employer and employee; but after an experience of twenty-eight years as a journeyman printer, I contend that this is the most economical plan. Not only is this the fact, but during the sessions of the Legislature, the men upon the State work have often been compelled to labor far into the night, and sometimes on Sundays, and do you suppose, (even were the week system adopted) that men would work from 16 to 18 hours per day, and on the Sabbath, for $21 per week? If you should make the attempt, you will soon discover your error. I do not desire to discuss the question of the most economical manner of doing the Public Printing. I am no politician, but a plain business man, having no connection with rings or cliques.

I respectfully request you to publish this in your paper in which your statements were published.

Respectfully, S. W. GRUBB.

The undersigned were employed as printers upon the State work done by S. W. Grubb in the Era office, and certify that the foregoing statements are true.

GEO. W. MARTIN,
JOSEPH CONRON,
GEO. W. SIMPSON,
R. E. DICKEY,
W. H. A. GRESHAM,
H. H. DICKSON,
H. C. DUNLOP.

[OFFICIAL.]

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.—*Atlanta November 17, 1871.*—Council met. Present, Hon. Dennis F. Hammond, Mayor and a full Board of Aldermen.

DIVISION.

After the reading of the minutes, Alderman Cassin moved that the minutes be adopted with the exception of the ordinance dividing the First Ward into two wards. He did not desire to make it a precedent.

Alderman Wells said that it came with bad grace from Alderman Cassin to attempt to reconsider his own ordinance because he had been defeated in a nomination.

Alderman Cassin said that his candidacy had nothing to do with the question. His name had been used without his knowledge or consent.

Alderman Wells moved to adopt the minutes as a whole.

Alderman Cassin called for the yeas and nays.

Yeas—Wells, Lowry, Finch, Rice, Fowler, Grubb, Graham.

Nays—Cassin, McLendon.

PETITIONS.

Of H. Lewis & Co., et al., asking that sidewalk on the east side of Forsyth street, between Hunter and Mitchell streets, be paved. Referred to Street Committee.

Of Gate City Fire Company, for a donation. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Of Parkins & Allen, calling attention to the condition of the grading near the public school house in the Fourth Ward. Referred to Street Committee in the Fourth and Fifth Wards.

RICHMOND STREET.

The assessors on the extension of Richmond street, award as damages to A. F. Durham, $300. Adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Public Buildings, on bids of A. C. Ladd and Star Copper Lightning Rod Company, adverse to accepting either for putting up lightning rods on the public buildings, but recommending that the committee be authorized to have rods put on the Powder Magazine. Adopted.

Tax, adverse, on petition of P. Garvey for refunding of money paid for license. Adopted.

Street, favorable, on petition of W. B. Lowe et al., for payment of $300 more to J. S. Lumpkin as damages for opening of Stephens street. Withdrawn.

Street, on petition of John G. Martin et al., protesting against payment of damages awarded by widening of Rawson street, reported back petition on the ground that they were powerless to act in the premises.

On motion, assessors were appointed to reassess damages on the widening of Rawson street. Under the original resolution J. R. Wyly and E. E. Rawson were reappointed assessors.

SANDING SIDEWALKS.

Alderman Fowler advocated the sanding of the sidewalks so as to make them passible in wet weather. Referred to Street Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Cassin—Adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by his Honor the Mayor at his leisure to take into consideration the propriety and importance of instituting a uniform for the police of Atlanta, and to recommend such other measures of reform as in their opinion may be necessary and proper.

Committee—Cassin, Fowler, Lowry, Grubb and McLendon.

By Alderman Rice:

Resolved, That a twelve-inch sewer pipe be extended from Marietta street up Forsyth street, about 200 feet to Peter Barron's alley. Referred to Street Committee.

Resolved, That a suitable sewer pipe be laid down in front of A. Murphy's residence on Luckie street. Referred to Street Committee.

Resolved, That a crossing be placed across Grubb street. Adopted.

TAX HANDS.

The Superintendent of Streets recommended that all parties working out the street tax be put to work around the City Hall square. Tabled.

CISTERNS.

Two thousand dollars was ordered passed up to T. G. W. Crussell on account of cisterns.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee recommended the payment of bills to the amount of $5,349 47. Adopted.

FINALE.

Council adjourned at 9 o'clock P. M.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—There was a pretty full attendance of members at the meeting last night. The President, Major Crane, presiding.

After the disposition of some reports of committees and the transaction of other business, the following resolution was offered by Mr. J. Norcross and adopted:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Chamber of Commerce that the city of Atlanta is entitled to be established by the Government of the United States, a Port of Entry, and that the business and growing importance of this community requires a Custom House, a Court House and a Post Office, to be erected in the city by the General Government.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President of the Chamber, including himself, to prepare a memorial to Congress touching these matters, and take such other steps as may be likely to secure these objects.

The President appointed Messrs. J. Norcross, E. E. Rawson, J. H. Ketner and A. Fox.

On motion of Mr. J. Norcross, Major Crane was made chairman of the committee.

Mr. Haas offered a petition on behalf of the wholesale liquor dealers of Atlanta, asking action and assistance of the Chamber relative to their tax. They do not complain of the tax, but of its inequality and the injustice of its operation. They petition that a committee from the Chamber of Commerce be appointed for the purpose of examining into the matter, and to ask the Legislature for relief.

The petition was submitted by the prominent liquor dealers of the city. The petition and resolution was read and adopted, and the following named gentlemen were appointed by the President a committee to petition the Legislature: Messrs. A. Haas, R. M. Rose, John W. Clayton, George W. Adair and D. Mayer.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. S. C. Hitchcock:

That the committee on Manufactures be requested to confer with the City Council on the subject of removing as far as possible the burdens on manufactures of all classes in this city.

Colonel Hulbert offered an amendment to appoint a special committee of five, which was accepted.

Before a vote was taken on the resolution Colonel E. Hulbert was called upon by the Chamber to express his views upon the resolution, and the benefits that would accrue to Atlanta upon a liberal encouragement to her manufactures.

In response to the call Colonel H. addressed the Chamber in an earnest, practical speech—one replete with statistics showing the importance of the future growth and prosperity of the city that her manufactures be encouraged and fostered. The Colonel read some interesting statistics in regard to the manufacturing interests of the city of Pittsburg. How her manufactories had increased and that her wealth and prosperity had grown with these interests. He urged that Atlanta to continue her growth in the future as she had in the past should turn her attention to manufacturing.

We regret our inability to report the speech of Colonel H., which was listened to with attention and interest by the Chamber.

The resolution of Mr. Hitchcock was then read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. A. K. Seago, the President, appointed Mr. J. J. Meador to keep the minutes of the Chamber during the meeting.

Vice President W. J. Garrett offered the following:

Resolved, That this Chamber of Commerce, through its Committee on Legislation, apply at once to the Legislature now in session, for an act incorporating this body, which shall secure to us all the rights, privileges, and powers allowed to similar organizations in other and older cities.

President Crane vacated the Chair, calling Vice President Garrett to the Chair, and read extracts from the act of incorporation of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

The resolution was then adopted.

M. E. Cooper, having resigned as Secretary, made a few farewell remarks, tending his thanks to the members of the Chamber for uniform kindness extended to him.

Dr. C. L. Redwine offered the following:

Resolved, That whereas the Constitution and bylaws provide for the payment of the quarterly dues to this Chamber in advance; and whereas, the members heretofore have only been called on for their initiation fees, the Secretary is hereby instructed to collect from each the dues accruing 7th of November, which was the close of the first quarter, and also the dues for the incoming quarter, in all two quarterly dues, which he will deposit with the funds of this Chamber.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of President Crane, the thanks of the Chamber were tendered to the late Secretary, M. E. Cooper, for the promptness, fidelity and energy with which he discharged the duties of his office.

President Crane appointed the following as the special committee provided for in Mr. Hitchcock's resolution: Colonel E. Hulbert, Dr. C. L. Redwine, S. C. Hitchcock, Mr. Fuller and C. A. Pitts.

The Chamber then adjourned.

HAVE YOUR PICTURES FRAMED.—Messrs. Phillips & Crew are arranging an extensive frame manufactory, and fit up all pictures on very short notice, from photograph size to that of a fine gilt portrait. Leave orders at their Book and Music Store.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE H. I. KIMBALL HOUSE, NOVEMBER 17, 10½ o'clock P. M.

Crittenden & Co., Proprietors.

L J Elzenhamer, Ga,	O Calahan, N Y,
V R Tommey, city,	W J Winn, Ga,
E Waltzfeder, N Y,	M Stern, N Y,
C W Batchelor, Pittsburg,	W W Taylor, Cinn,
W R Penniman, N Y,	H A Royse, Boston,
R F Armstrong & f, Eng,	J B Lay, Ga,
R Guinn, Balt,	J C Burton, Ga,
H M Richards, N Y,	D R Robinson Ga,
W O Howard, N O,	H W Grady, Rome,
W S Grady, Rome,	G H Bangs, N Y,
S W Marshall, S C,	Mrs Shepherd, Ky,
Miss O Shepherd, Ky,	W T Wofford, Ga,
Mrs Baker, Ga,	J McCullough, N Y,
Mrs C Snead, Augusta,	Miss F E Eve, Augusta,
J C Wilson, Ga,	J C Dunham, Ga,
D R Richardson, Ga,	Chas E Tweed, N Y,
W N Chandoin & w, Ga,	Chas D King, N Y,
Gen A J Hansell, Ga,	S G Dorsey, Ga,

Local and Business Notices.

CALL and see those ladies French Kid Velvet-Top Gaiters, Glove Red Gaiters, arrived to-day at J. O. HARRIS & SON'S.

nov18-3t

A NEW supply of suits—"Style Alexis"—in English Diagonal Cheviot and Worsting.

EISEMAN & BRO.,
56 Whitehall street.

nov18-3t

56 WHITEHALL STREET. | 56 WHITEHALL STREET.

(EISEMAN'S)

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Our stock is immense,
Our assortment complete,
Our patterns are beautiful,
Our colors are exquisite,
Our qualities are durable,
Our shapes are new,
Our fits are perfect,
Our make is the best,
And prices are the lowest.

EISEMAN & BRO.,
56 Whitehall street, (entire building.)

nov10—dtf

PEEL'S RESTAURANT.—This popular resort is still open to the public. Everything nice can be had here. The bar is supplied with the choicest liquors and cigars. Confectioneries and fruits of all kind. All orders must be accompanied with the cash.

apr27-d1y

Marriage in High Life.—Hanleiter's Book Bindery and Blank Book Manufactory has been conjoined to, and forms part of, the Plantation Publishing Company's establishment, which is located in the new Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta, corner of Peachtree, and presents a **Terrible Temptation** to all in want of anything in the way of PRINTING, BINDING OR RULING.

aug22-tf

Amusements.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE!

I. B. GIRARDEY..........MANAGER
Also, Proprietor Opera House, Augusta.
W. M. HOLLAND, BUSINESS & STAGE MANAGER

ENGAGEMENT FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

Commencing MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, of

MISS EFFIE JOHNS,

THE ELFIN STAR,

who will appear in a selection of her specialities.

FROW-FROW,
HIDDEN-HAND,
FANCHON,
LITTLE BAREFOOT,
PAUVRETTE,

And the new and original Prize Drama of

CHECK!

Prices as usual. Reserved seats can be obtained at Phillips & Crews'. nov16 d10t

GRAND SPECIAL SALE

Saturday Morning, 10 o'clock,

—AT—

The Live Auction House!

OF T. C. MAYSON,

NO. 3 DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

J. H. BARRETT, Auctioneer.

25 BOXES OF TOBACCO—various grades.
1 fine Piano (in perfect order.)
3 fine Wardrobes.
3 fine Bureaus.
1 fine Extension Table.
1 fine Parlor Marble Top Table.
1 Toilet Table.
2 Tete-a-Tete, Mohair cover.
1 fine Mahogany Rocker.
4 fine Walnut Bedsteads.
5 fine All Cotton Mattresses.
5 fine Cain Seat Rockers.

Walnut Dining Room and Office Chairs, Carpets, Bed-Springs, 3 fine Cook Stoves, and a large and varied lot of FURNITURE, and other articles too numerous to mention. Be on hand early and get bargains. We omitted to mention a young LIKELY BLOODED BULL, very fine, which will also be sold. SEE SALE FOR THURSDAY.

nov16—d3t

LOOK HERE!

IN addition to the extensive sale of Furniture, Saturday morning, at MAYSON'S, there will be sold a fine new

Magic Lantern!

WITH

36 Fine Life-Size Pictures,

and all the fixtures necessary for conducting the show. Remember the place! MAYSON'S LIVE AUCTION HOUSE, No. 3 DeGive's Opera House. J. H. BARRETT, Auctioneer.

nov17-2t

NOTICE

GEORGIA EMPIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Books will be opened on Friday, November 17th, for subscriptions to the capital stock of the above Company, at the banking houses of Messrs. J. H. James and W. M. & R. J. Lowry; also, at the office of R. F. Maddox. Mr. Jos. Thompson, Jr., will also call upon the merchants with a list for subscription.

nov17-3t

Good Old Times Come Again!

SPARKS & TYE are opening for the season their Pork House, at the same old stand, on Decatur street (Trout House block), where they will be pleased to meet again their old friends and customers, who may want Hogs, dressed or on foot, single hog or by the car load.

Parties from a distance sending us their orders, will be furnished at the lowest market price, and at short notice.

Hogs delivered to all depots, or any part of the city, free of charge.

All orders must be accompanied with the cash, or good city reference. Address

SPARKS & TYE,
Box 314, Atlanta, Ga.

JAMES E WILLIAMS, Special Partner.

nov17-1w

WESTERN & ATLANTIC R. R. CO.,
TRANSPORTATION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., November 17, 1871.

AFTER 18th instant, the 2 45 P. M., Passenger Train will be withdrawn. Passengers for New York, via Dalton, will take the 10:30 P. M. Train. Dalton Accommodation Train will leave Atlanta, 3:15 P. M.; arrive in Atlanta 10 00 A. M.

nov17-in2w E. B. WALKER, M. T.

AGENT WANTED.

AN Agent wanted for the city of Atlanta, for the New York Life Insurance Company, of which General J. E Johnston is General Agent for the Southern Department. Payments in commissions only. Address Dollar Savings Bank.

nov17-d3t

Minnesota Peach Blow Irish Potatoes!

HOMINY AND PEARL GRITS, IRON FIRE-PROOF SAFES. For sale to the trade.

nov15-d3t WRIGHT, SCHMIDT & CO.

TWINE MACHINERY.

THE subscribers having purchased Mills containing machinery for making

TWINE AND CORD,

and having other use for the mill power, will sell

Two Twisters, 84 Spindles Each,
Two Reelers, Three Ballers,
One Finisher, and
One Cleaner,

with extra machinery, at a sacrifice. Address

APPLEBY & HELME,
128 Water street, New York.

nov15-d1w

NOTICE

TO RUPTURED PERSONS OF ATLANTA.

RADICAL CURE OF

ABDOMINAL HERNIA OR RUPTURE,

Without Inconvenience to the Patient, or Restriction in Exercise or Diet.

DR. J. L. ROWE, Artistic Surgeon, having devoted his time exclusively to the study and treatment of Abdominal Hernia, in its various forms and stages, respectfully announces to the public that he has opened an office, Room No. 2, Capitol Building, Atlanta Georgia, where, during business hours, each day, he can be consulted.

During an experience of over twenty years, Dr. R. has treated several thousand ruptured patients of both sexes and of all ages, a great number of whom were restored to health, vigor and a sound body.

This has been effected by assiduous study and the use of his inventions, in conjunction with his popular remedies, being an external application, promoting a speedy and permanent cure, without the sufferings and injuries resulting from the rigid and insupportable pressure of a Truss.

So reliable is this treatment that the patient, in most instances from the first application, will cease to be annoyed by a return of the rupture, and will be enabled to take the most active exercise on foot or on horseback, with perfect security against the dangers of strangulated Hernia.

DR. ROWE'S ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER.

Relief and cure for Female, Uterine or Abdominal weaknesses, Corpulency or general Debility. Very light and comfortable.

The New York Methodist, of 9th May, 1866, highly recommends Dr. Rowe's successful treatment of Ruptures and Deformities. The editor has extensive acquaintance with his patients, and positive knowledge of very wonderful cures. He therefore invites the earnest attention of the afflicted and the closest scrutiny of the profession.

No charge for examination under any circumstances whatever. I invite the ruptured, and all persons interested, to call and examine for themselves.

Positive certificates of many radical cures can be shown—among others, several clergymen.

Don't forget the address.

DR. J. L. ROWE,
Room 2, Capitol Building, Atlanta, Ga.

nov9-1m

GOWER, JONES & CO.,

CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND ONE, TWO AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS,

CAN fill orders at short notice. A large quantity of well seasoned timber on hand. Mr. E. N. Gower, who has had forty years experience in the business—formerly of Greenville, South Carolina, and lately of Gainesville, Georgia, gives his personal attention to the business. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

All Work Warranted.

WE DEFY COMPETITION, BOTH IN QUALITY AND PRICE.

nov11-6m

SINGER

STILL TRIUMPHANT.

FIRST PREMIUM

At Atlanta Fair,

OCTOBER, 1871,

For Best Family Machine.

PREMIUM

At the Macon Fair,

OCTOBER, 1871,

FAMILY MACHINE,

With best and most useful Attachments.

FIRST PREMIUM

AT THOMASVILLE,

NOVEMBER 2, 1871,

For Best Family Machine.

GOLD MEDAL

—AND—

THREE SILVER MEDALS,

Awarded the SINGER at the Augusta Fair, November, 1871.

EXAMINE OUR MACHINE.

S. D. HAWLEY,
General Agent for Georgia, South Carolina and Florida.
[illegible], Local Agent,
Corner S. Broad and W. Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga.

J. E. ANDERSON, G. W. WELLS

ANDERSON & WELLS,

No. 20 Alabama Street,

ATLANTA, GA., - - - OPPOSITE PASSENGER DEPOT,

—DEALERS IN—

Agricultural Implements, Cotton Gins, Cotton Presses, Horse Powers, Cotton Sweeps, Two-horse Wagons, Thimble Skin and Iron Axle, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Buggy Plows, Grain Drills, Cheap Wood Pumps, for shallow and deep wells, Lard Presses, Plows of all kinds, Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Grind Stones, Water Wheels, Brooms, Post Hole Diggers, etc.

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

Agents for H. & F. Blandy, Manufacturers of Portable and Stationery Engines, Saw Mills, Corn and Wheat Mills, Bone Mills, Shingle Machines, etc. Also, Agents for

Schofield's Cotton Presses and Horse Powers.

Agents for Wayne Agricultural Works, Reapers, Mowers, Stock Scales, etc. Agents for Brennon's Threshers, both Separators and Overshots, ranging from one to six-horse power, Planing Machines, Beading, Tonguing, Groving and Matching. Also, Mill Irons. We will also sell Pitts' Machine, Aultman & Taylor eight and ten-horse power Separators. Having negotiated special contracts with

THE BEST

Manufacturing Establishments in the Country,

WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER ALL GOODS AT

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

WITH FREIGHT ADDED.

Farmers and Dealers are requested to call and see us before purchasing, or send for Price List.

ANDERSON & WELLS,
Opposite Passenger Depot.

nov— may16-d&w6m

ESTABLISHED 1854.

G. W. JACK,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER, FANCY GROCER

—AND DEALER IN—

Toys, Baskets and Fire-works.

BEGS leave to announce to his Friends and Customers, and the Trade Generally, that he has now in Store the

LARGEST STOCK

IN THIS LINE EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET. Consisting in part of

Jack's Stick Candies,

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

30,000 Five Pound Boxes French and American Fancy Candies,
Prize Candies in Boxes to Retail at 10, cts 25 cts or 50 cts,
500 Boxes Fresh Crackers, all kinds.
125 Barrels Nuts, assorted.
1,000 Cases Pickles—English and American—all sizes.
500 Cases Sauces—Worcestershire, Cumberland, Capers, Etc., Etc
Sardines, Oysters, Lobsters, Salmon, Brandied Fruits, Canned Fruits, Canned Vegetables, Green Corn, Deviled Meats, Condensed Milk, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Figs, Cocoa-Fire Crackers, Sky Rockets, Roman Candles and every other Description of Fire-works.

BASKETS AND TOYS.

☞ Catalogue and Price List mailed FREE on application.

☞ Send your address.

☞ The attention of Merchants visiting the city is especially called to this large and varied stock.

oct7-tf

PETER LYNCH,

At His Old 15 Year Stand, No. 92 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, Ga., Three Doors North of Roark's Corner,

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING HIS NUMEROUS CITY AND COUNTRY FRIENDS AND Customers, that he has just returned from the principal markets of the East and West and purchased largely and added extensively to his already Large Stock, and has now, perhaps, the largest and best assorted

STOCK OF GOODS

Ever kept by any House in this city doing a Wholesale and Retail Grocery Trade, which he now offers to the trade for CASH, (only,) as low as the same quality of Goods can be purchased anywhere in this city, either at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

His Stock is too extensive to mention merely a fiftieth part of it.

Come and see him and his clerks, and he will be bound you wont go away without Goods, if you want to buy any. No trouble to show and price Goods.

In fact it has always and truly been said, for the last fifteen years, whenever you fail to find what you want go to PETER LYNCH'S, and you will get it. It is so just now. Consequently you had better call on PETER LYNCH first and save time and money too. My Stock, in part, consists of

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Upper, Sole and Harness Leather; Bagging, and all kinds of Rope and Iron Ties; Molasses and Syrups of all qualities; a large stock of Wine and Liquors, at wholesale and retail; Northern Cider in barrels and bottles; both old and new, but yet sweet, always in stock. Dublin, London, Glasgow and Liverpool Ales and Porters, by the cask, bottle or dozen, on hand. PETER LYNCH has a fine cool cellar to keep such Goods all seasons of the year. One Puncheon Old Scotch Malt Whisky, one Puncheon Old Irish Malt Whisky, on hand for hot punches during the winter. A constant and regular stock of Coffees, Sugars and Teas and Provisions generally always kept up. Soda, Sardines, Spices and all kinds of Family Groceries, Notions, Woodware, Hollow-ware and Crockeryware, Pocket and Table Cutlery; Cigars, Tobaccos and Snuffs; Wrapping Paper and Twine; Potatoes and Garden Seeds always on hand during the season, etc., etc. Can't say he makes any specialities in the way of keeping his stock.

☞ All offered either at Wholesale or Retail.

250 Boxes Fire Crackers on hand,

☞ Now is the time to buy low, before the Christmas Holidays come, as prices will advance. ☞ Orders from the City and Country solicited. They will be promptly and faithfully filled at the LOWEST FIGURES.

PETER LYNCH,
92 Whitehall Street.

oct7-d6mos

M. HEYMAN & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

No. 16 H. I. Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

ONCE MORE,

THE OLD FASHIONED PRICES!

HAVING RECEIVED OUR SECOND STOCK, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO OFFER

Greater Inducements to Buyers!

A careful examination of our goods will convince you of the EXTREME LOW PRICES we have established in order to build up a first-class trade.

A TRIAL IS ALL WE ASK!

oct28—sep8—d3m M. HEYMAN & BRO.

F

LADIES, TAKE NOTICE!!

The Largest Variety of Goods in the City can be found

—AT—

MRS. FRANK'S,

Decatur Street, Opposite City Park.

FASHIONABLE and carefully selected stock of Dry Goods at MRS. FRANK'S.
Complete Stock of French and American Millinery Goods at MRS. FRANK'S.
Largest stock of German, English and American Hosiery in the city, at MRS. FRANK'S.
Ladies' ready-made Suits, Cloaks and Shawls, for fall and winter wear, at MRS. FRANK'S.
Ladies' and Children's Furs, of the latest styles, and complete assortment of all grades, at MRS. FRANK'S.
Real and Imitation Hair Goods at MRS. FRANK'S.
Great variety of Lace and Linen Collars, Edging, Laces, Trimmings, Zephyr Worsted, Canvas, Patterns, etc., at MRS. FRANK'S.
Baltimore city made Ladies' and Misses' Shoes—every pair warranted, at MRS. FRANK'S.
Gilt and Plated Goods, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, etc., for theatrical costumes and party purposes, at MRS. FRANK'S.

It is impossible to enumerate all articles kept at my establishment. Give me a call and you will find what you want, at low figures. My bargains are not in advertisements, but are found at my Store in the shelves and on the counters.

Respectfully, J. FRANK,
Decatur street, opposite City Park.

oct13-6m

A CARD TO THE TRADE!!

REDWINE & FOX.

HAVING enlarged our store by connecting the adjoining room to it, we are prepared to offer to the trade unsurpassed facilities in the selection of goods in our line.

OUR STOCK OF DRUGS, AS ALSO OF

Window Glass, White Leads, Oils, etc.,

has been increased by selections from the best manufacturers, so that we are able not only to sell choice goods, but to give the lowest market prices.

We call special attention to our KEROSENE OIL, (150 degrees fire test), which cannot be surpassed for brilliancy of light, and is, at the same time, entirely safe from explosion.

Our Prescription Department

Is being remodeled, and we are prepared to fill Prescriptions, of the purest Chemicals, with neatness and dispatch. This department is in charge of

Mr. Palmer and Dr. A. C. FOX,

Late of Virginia. The former is well and favorably known to our citizens. The latter is a gentleman of long experience in the business and a graduate of Medicine and Pharmacy.

A careful examination of our stock and prices is respectfully solicited.

aug19—june7—nov5-dtf REDWINE & FOX.

TALLEY & SISSON,

AT W. W. CHAPMAN'S

No. 70 Whitehall Street, - - - - - - Atlanta, Ga.,

HAVE JUST OPENED A STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED IN QUALITY AND PRICE BY ANY IN THE SOUTH. In Black Dress Goods we make a speciality of the celebrated

"BUFFALO BRAND"

BLACK ALPACAS,

Pronounced by COMPETENT JUDGES to be the best in the world.

—ALSO, THE—

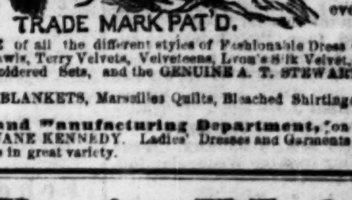
"BEAVER BRAND"

OF SILK FINISHED, PURE MOHAIR, FAST BLACK, AND THE

TRADE MARK PAT'D.

"Sable Brand of Turkish Brilliantines,"

which are made of the finest hair of the TURKEY GOAT, and as they possess the highest degree of brilliancy, they have been pronounced the most beautiful black lustred goods ever imported.



TRADE MARK PAT'D.

We have, also a FULL LINE of all the different styles of Fashionable Dress Goods. Also, Velvet Cloaks, Embroidered Sacques, Shawls, Terry Velvets, Velveteens, Lyon's Silk Velvet, Point Lace, Guipure Lace, Valencienne Lace, Embroidered Sets, and the GENUINE A. T. STEWART'S "ALEXANDRE" KID GLOVES.

We have an extensive lot of BLANKETS, Marseilles Quilts, Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, and Jeans.

Our Dress Trimming and Manufacturing Department, on the second floor, is under the management of MRS. JANE KENNEDY. Ladies' Dresses and Garments of every description, made to order. Dress Trimmings in great variety.

oct15—d3m

SHARP & FLOYD,

Jewelers and Silversmiths.

We have recently enlarged and improved our Store, making it the handsomest Sale-room in the South, and added FRESH ATTRACTIONS IN

Fine Watches,

Of Sterling Time-keeping Qualities, elegantly cased,

Beautiful Opera, Vest and Guard Chains,

AN UNEQUALED DIAMOND STOCK,

Embracing some VERY FINE STONES. New styles, Pearl, Coral, Roman, Gold Sets Bracelets, Necklaces, Shirt and Sleeve Buttons.

Sterling Siver-ware for Wedding Presents.

ENGRAVED WITHOUT CHARGE IN SUPERIOR STYLE,

Fine Plated Ware, French, Marble and Bronze Clocks, Weddings, Fairs, Artistic Bronzes, etc. We are Agents for the

Diamond Spectacles,

The best aid to Impaired Sight known. We give personal attention to

Repairing of Jewelry and Watches,

And have the Finest Workmen in the City.

We shall take pleasure in showing our store and stock to all.

We Offer Greater Inducements than heretofore to Purchasers.

sep17—dtf SHARP & FLOYD.

STILL IN THE FIELD,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF

Cooking Stoves, Heating Stoves, Grates,

HOLLOW-WARE,

Silver-Plated Ware, Gas Fixtures, Pumps,

CONCRETE SEWER PIPES, TIN-WARE,

Copper, Sheet Iron, Tin Plate, House-Furnishing Goods, Etc.

JUST RECEIVED, A CAR LOAD OF

Marbleized Slate Mantels, and Hearths

DIRECT FROM THE QUARRY. I AM STILL PREPARED TO DO

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING

IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

The attention of Merchants is directed to my Stock of Tin-ware, which I am offering at prices defying competition.

COME AND EXAMINE MY ENTIRE STOCK, AS I MEAN BUSINESS.

LAWSON BEDFORD LANGFORD,
8 Whitehall Street.

sep8—d6m

The Daily Constitution.

General News Items.

[CONDENSED FOR THE CONSTITUTION.]

The census of the school children of Marietta foots up males, white, between the ages of 5 and 21, 187; females, same ages, 202; colored males, same ages, 75; females, 125; total, 609.—*Marietta Journal.*

The following named gentlemen are the officers of the Sabre Club, of Augusta: President, John W. Clark; First Vice-President, W. J. Cranston; Second Vice-President, H. A. Leuneon; Secretary and Treasurer, J. L. Evans.—*Constitutionalist.*

The receipts of cotton in Macon to the 15th day of November, 1870, were 42,107 bales. The receipts this year to date are 23,303, showing a difference of 15,804. During the months of November and December of last year the receipts continued to increase, while from this time forward they must necessarily decrease.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

On Saturday last David Guiton, an old colored man of Thomasville, had his mule stolen by a young man named W. S. McMurphy. Murphy immediately left town on the mule, but was afterwards captured at Hawkinsville. Mentor Davis, colored, was robbed of $52, near Thomasville, by two colored thieves. One of them, Hirin Williams, has been captured.—*Southern Enterprise.*

Henry M. Law, Esq., lectured at the theatre in Savannah on Wednesday night to a large audience. Miss Mary Conway, of Savannah, while riding in a buggy with Mr. W. H. Cole, was thrown out and killed. Mr. Cole was also thrown out and had his front teeth knocked out and was otherwise injured. Fears are entertained that he cannot recover. The horse ran away which caused the unfortunate accident.—*Republican.*

A letter was received in Savannah on Wednesday, from a gentleman in Gainsville, Fla., stating that on Saturday last there were forty cases of yellow fever and several deaths. This would certainly confirm the report received some days since. Colonel William M. Nichols has been elected grand marshal of the industrial association during fair week. The grand ball to come off in Savannah, November 28th, will take place at the freight warehouse of the Central Railroad.—*Savannah Advertiser.*

The grand jury of Clinch county have petitioned the Legislature to make an appropriation for the benefit of those who will undoubtedly suffer the coming year. Hundreds of families in that county did not make enough corn this year to bread them until January. The sugar cane crop in Lowndes is not as good as has been, but is probably far the best crop of the season. The cotton crop is turning out some better than was anticipated some six weeks ago.—*South Georgia Times.*

Dr. J. H. Waldridge, of Chattahoochee county, has raised a sweet potato which weighed 11¼ pounds when dug. In Augusta, Eufaula, Montgomery, Columbus, Macon and Selma, the receipts of cotton to November 10, 1870, were 185,656 bales. In 1871, from the same cities the receipts up to November 10, were 129,623 bales; showing a decrease of 56,132 bales. The smaller places show still greater falling off. Last Saturday four ladies rode at Columbus for the special premium offered by Colonel J. L. Pennington. Miss Fannie Fuller was given the prize for the best lady rider.—*Columbus Sun.*

Richard N. Stubbs, Esq., died in Savannah from congestive chills last Wednesday. His remains were sent to Milledgeville. Mr. William Duncan was severely injured on Monday by falling down a flight of stairs. A daughter of General R. H. Anderson fell down a cellar on Monday and broke her arm. Captain R. D. Millen is dead. Hon. Julian Hartridge has accepted the invitation to deliver the opening address at the approaching Fair of the Industrial Association. Rev. C. W. Howard will deliver the agricultural address. The Congressional Ku-Klux Committee have arrived in Savannah.—*Savannah News.*

Messrs. Clink & Cherry, of Columbus, have taken the contract to grade fifteen miles of the North and South Railroad, and commenced the work on the Rome end last Wednesday with sixty hands. They have already engaged 140 more hands who will be on the work in a few days. The principal witness against the parties in Polk county who have recently been arrested under indictments from the Federal Court at Atlanta, and dragged from their homes, is one Martin Alfred, against whom two true bills for *hog stealing* have been found in his own county, and he now stands indicted for *perjury.* Messrs. Bratt Jones and J. T. Gibson will start a new paper at Rockmart, Polk county, about the first of January. Rome had its first killing frost on Wednesday 15th instant.—*Rome Courier.*

Griffin had a big fire Thursday morning. The following is an estimate of the losses: W. H. Roberts, loss $6,000, insurance $4,500; Henry Burr, loss $1,500; Moss & Williams, loss $2,000; Masonic loss $2,000; J. M. Glass, loss $3,500, no insurance; A. B. Phelps, $1,000; W. J. Kincaird, loss $1,000; W. W. Walker & Bro., loss $1,000; W. W. Dews, loss $1,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Judge Boynton is a candidate for Mayor of Griffin. Mr. J. M. Glass, who was the greatest sufferer by the fire on Thursday morning, had his house robbed on Wednesday evening of almost all the wearing apparel of himself and family. The Georgia Legislature is as busy as bees. The probabilities are that everything will be done that can be to economise the expenses of the government. We are anxious to see a bill reducing the per diem of the members, and then things will look like economy.—*Griffin Star.*

Tennessee News Items.

[CONDENSED FOR THE CONSTITUTION.]

Hogs are abundant throughout the country. Engagements are now made at 4½ cents.—*Chronicle.*

Gold has been discovered in Rhea county, on the farm of C. W. Abel. Nashville had a snow storm on Tuesday.

From the 12th day of October to the 12th day of the present month, 150 barrels and 76 sacks of chestnuts have been shipped from Morristown.—*Morristown Gazette.*

The medical society of East Tennessee has brought before the Legislature the importance of establishing a branch of the insane asylum in each division of the State.

The purchasers of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad have applied to the Chancery Court to have the name changed to that of the Knoxville and Ohio Railroad.—*Knoxville Chronicle.*

The East Tennessee hog market is lively, and large shipments South are being made. J. W. Sloss has been elected President of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad. There is trouble in the Radical camp in Knoxville.—*Union and American.*

South Carolina News Items.

[CONDENSED FOR THE CONSTITUTION.]

Mrs. General Easley, of Greenville, is dead.

The colored people of Marion county are holding a camp meeting at Bowling Green. Mr. Dade Thomas was shot on Wednesday last, six miles from Marion. The wound is a serious one.—*Marion Star.*

Jess Whitford was shot and slightly wounded at Anderson Court House, a few days ago, by Benjamin Culbertson. The papers in the matter of transfer of stock giving a controlling interest of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad to the South Carolina Road, are nearly completed.—*Daily Union.*

The absentees are returning to Charleston in scores, every train and steamboat bringing fresh accessions. R. M. Alexander, F. L. O'Neil, C. P. Aimar, and M. H. Nathan, have been nominated for Fire-masters of Charleston. Mr. J. A. Alpers, a clerk in the United States Internal Revenue office in Charleston, has mysteriously disappeared.—*Charleston Courier.*

Alabama News Items.

[CONDENSED FOR THE CONSTITUTION.]

Lingard has just closed a successful engagement at the Mobile theatre.

Steps have been taken in Montgomery toward building a street railroad. The Selma fair is a magnificent success.

Templeton's Troupe were in Selma the 16th inst. Templeton played Dr. Pauglos LL. D. and A. S. S., to a large audience.

De Castro is in Mobile. Captain Frank Draxler of Grand Bay raised a potato which measured sixteen inches in length and fifteen in circumference.

Death of a Twenty-Thousand Dollar Horse.—The Richmond (Ky.) Register reports the death of Curtis' Hambletonian, one of the most valuable horses in Kentucky. He was half brother to Dexter, George Wilkes, Alexander's Abdallah, and a number of others, the best in America. He was by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of Miss Miller's dam, by Defiance, son of Membrine Chief; grand-dam by Membrino, son of Mr. L. Curtis, of Brooklyn, New York, (now in Europe) and was worth $30,000.

Local and Business Notices.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond Street, New York.
oct2-1y

To be taken in the place of Quinine or Bitters of any kind; the dose is small, and its virtues undoubted. It will be found cheaper and better than any other remedy for that purpose, and also as a general Plantation and Family Medicine Simmons' Liver Regulator has no superior.
nov7—d1w&w1t

I think Simmon's Liver Regulator one of the best medicines ever made for the Liver. I have seen it used by my wife and by many others who were sick and afflicted, with wonderful effects. It seems to always cure.
E. H. Sparks, Albany, Ga.
nov14-d1w&w1t

Coughs and Colds are often Overlooked.—A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs, or some chronic throat disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effectual chough remedy.
nov14-tuesthursat

Common Sense always teaches us that in order to digest our food, we must partake of it with a relish. To relish it, we should see that it is properly prepared. The best food includes meats, such as beef, mutton, fish, poultry, wild game, wholesome fruits and such grains as make bread. The best cookery is that which preserves the natural flavors and juices. As there is no "good living" without a good appetite, we have only to suggest that the reader, as he or she rises in the morning, take one wine glass of Plantation Bitters, and we will guarantee an appetite which will cause the above articles to disappear from the table with a relish which kings and queens might envy.
nov14-deod1w&w1t

What Dyspepsia May End In.—Indigestion is not dangerous, say the faculty. Perhaps not in itself, while it remains mere indigestion; but look at the consequences to which it may lead, and often does lead, when it becomes a chronic disease. A spark of fire is a small thing. A pressure of the foot will put it out; a breath will extinguish it. Yet it may fire a powder mill, or kindle a flame that will consume a city. In like manner indigestion may produce gastrits, cancer of the stomach, congestion of the bowels, apoplexy, liver disease, and many other dangerous maladies. Is it not wise, then to check it in the germ? Nothing is more clearly and indisputably established than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will eradicate dyspepsia in all its stages, with this wholesome, powerful and infallible tonic and alterative. It is easier to quench a spark than a flame, and it is easier to cure dispepsia when it is first developed than when it has made headway by neglect, and become complicated with other ailments. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the bitters are as directly antagonistic to dispepsia as water is to fire. There are thousands of cases on record, proving this fact. The remedy is safe and agreeable. All the liquors of commerce prescribed as stimulants, leave a sting behind. But the sting is taken out of the spirituous basis of this great remedy by vegetable medication, and, moreover, the stimulant thus medicated is of exceptional purity. Of all tonics taken as safeguards of remedies for fever and ague, bilious remittents, and other fall epidemics, it is the only one that can uniformly be depended upon.
nov14-deod1w&w1t

Five hundred dollars will be paid by the manufacturers, Thompson, Steele and Price, for every grain of unavoidable impurity that can be found in Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder or Special Flavorings.
nov14-deod1w&w1t

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall Street, New York.

FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any Bank, except that we allow interest on all balances (of five per cent.)

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business papers, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States giving prompt returns.
nov4—d1m

Echols & Wilson,

Dealers in Agricultural Implements, and Machinery, Garden, Grass, and Field Seeds.

BROAD ST., ATLANTA, and
JACKSON ST. AUGUSTA, GA.
nov11-dtf

SPANISH

CROWN SHERRY

This justly celebrated brand of Wine is imported direct from Cadiz, Spain, and is certainly the purest ever offered in the Southern market.

Per Case........................$9 00
Per Gallon......................3 50

For sale by
A. L. RICHARDSON,
Importer of Spanish Wines,
sep12-d6m — 124 Bay Street, Savannah, Georgia.

Hoadley's Steam Engines.

California Smutters, Genuine Dutch Anchor Bolting Cloths, King of the South Mills, at
MARK W. JOHNSON'S
oct12-dtf — Machine Depot, 42 Broad street.

McBRIDE & SMITH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES,
Phaetons, Rockaways, Buggies,
LIGHT ROAD WAGONS, ETC.

They keep constantly on hand a large stock of the above named vehicles. Also, a large stock of

HARNESS.

They have in their employ the best and largest number of FIRST-CLASS MECHANICS employed by any Carriage Factory South of Louisville or Baltimore, and consequently are prepared to

DEFY COMPETITION

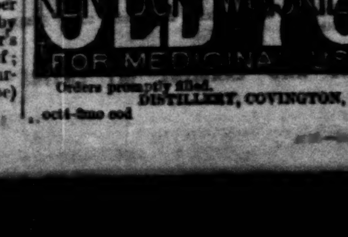
In regard to quality or price.

Repairing Promptly and Neatly Executed.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Give us a trial.
McBRIDE & SMITH,
sep12-d6m — 35 Decatur Street.

GOOD! GOOD!

I will rent several of the finest rooms in the city, at low figures. The rooms are in Granite Block, over and around Young Men's Library Association, Col. Lee's building. Also, some fine rooms on the corner of Alabama and Broad streets, over the Howe Sewing Machine Company. Also, several rooms suitable for families, on corner of Alabama and Forsyth streets. Call at once and secure good rooms.
B. G. KELLEY.
He can be found, every day, at the corner of Broad and Alabama streets. nov12—d1w



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DISTILLERY, COVINGTON, KY.
oct4-2mo eod

The Great Southern Passenger and Mail ROUTE!

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ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE
Daily Through Passenger Train.

Connections by this line are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

BY Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta
AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS
ON
ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA
BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships,

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at
MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA
TO
NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent,
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24—dtf

TO MERCHANTS.

McBride & Co.,

Are now receiving Immense Invoices of

Table and Pocket Cutlery,
AND
EARTHENWARE,

From ships "Spain," "Onward," and "Emerald Isle,"

DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL!

CRATE "L."
GREATLY IMPROVED!!

LOOK AT OUR STOCK.

Save freights, breakage and insurance, by buying from
McBRIDE & CO.
oct12—dtf

COTTON STATES
Life Insurance Company!!
CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA.
CAPITAL $500,000!

Owned at Home, and Company managed by some of our best Financiers.

Over 2,500 Policies Issued Since June 1st, 1869.

The only Company doing business in the South that has

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

Deposited with the authorities of the State of Georgia for the Protection of Policy Holders.

Policies upon all the Various Plans of Insurance Issued.

A Loan of 33 per cent. of the Premium given when Desired

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

No Restrictions as to Residence or Travel. Strictly a Home Company, with its

CAPITAL AND INVESTMENTS AT HOME.

It appeals to those who desire to avail themselves of the benefits of Life Insurance to give it their patronage.

The time has arrived when every thoughtful man is disposed to make this wise provision for those dependent upon his life.

This company proposes to give all the advantages which are offered by foreign institutions of like character, with the opportunity of keeping the vast sums in our own midst, which are annually sent abroad.

People of the Cotton States, foster home enterprise.

Active & Energetic Agents Wanted

In every County and Town in the South.

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Dr. J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar is a thin, transparent oily fluid, extracted from the purified juices of the olive and the pine. The magnetic or concentrated curative power existing in Stafford's Olive Tar renders it an instantaneous and efficient

PAIN ANNIHILATOR.

Rheumatic, Neuralgic or any other external pain cease when Olive Tar is applied. Inflammations, Tumors or Swellings are speedily reduced upon its application.

It is warranted a specific for Bronchitis, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Scalatam and all forms of consumption, when it is taken, applied or inhaled.

For Spasms, Cholera Morbus, Worms, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, or any internal pain, take and apply Olive Tar. Relief will be immediate.

For Burns, Scalds, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Cancers, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Sores, etc., apply Olive Tar—a rapid cure will be effected. Olive Tar is the only fluid that contains magnetism, which it imparts when taken, inhaled or applied, by which it increases the vitality of the system, expelling all forms of pain and disease. We refer to a few leading persons who have known and have used it for many years:

George Law, Esq., Fifth Avenue, N. Y.; Simeon Draper, Esq., banker, N. Y.; R. B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, N. Y.; S. Leland, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y.; Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.; Rev. Joshua Leavitt, editor Independent; Rev. Ed. Bright, editor Examiner, N. Y.; Rev. B. W. C. Conant, Gen. Agt. Bible Union; Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.; Gen. R. B. Marcy, U. S. A.; Col. Charles May, U. S. A.; Gen. Elliott, U. S. A.; Capt. H. D. Hunter, U. S. N.; Rev. O. A. P. Spinning, Baltimore, N. Y.; Rev. John Dudley, Boston, Mass.; Rev. William D. Roundey, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. A. Lloyd, Pekin, Ill., and many others.

The Olive Tar is sold by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.
HALL & RUCKEL,
Wholesale Druggists, N. Y.

Atlanta and New Orleans SHORT LINE!

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST

Double Daily Line

FROM
ATLANTA TO THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
—VIA—
West Point, Montgomery and Mobile, and
NEW ORLEANS,
—AND VIA—
West Point, Montgomery, Selma and Meridian, for
VICKSBURG,
AND ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after SUNDAY, October 1st, 1871, Double Daily Passenger Trains will run on this road as follows:

Leave Atlanta at	7 10 A. M.
Leave Atlanta at	7 00 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	5 00 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	6 45 A. M.

Night Trains run through to Montgomery without change of cars, forming a

Double Daily Connection

With Trains of the

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD
—FOR—
Mobile, New Orleans,
—AND—
ALL POINTS IN TEXAS,

and with trains for Selma and Meridian, Alabama, Jackson, Corinth, Okalona, Vicksburg, and all points in Central Mississippi, Central Alabama, and Northern Louisiana. Passengers will find this route

98 Miles Shorter

than the Blue Mountain or any other route to Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans, and 49 miles shorter to Selma.

Passengers leaving Atlanta at 7 00 A. M., will arrive in Selma at 8 32 P. M.

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Making close connections with Selma and Meridian Road.

BAGGAGE CHECKED to all TERMINAL POINTS

Fare as Cheap and Accommodations as Good as any other Route.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA
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Tickets for sale at the office of J. H. Porter, General Passenger Agent, and at the Union Passenger Depot.
L. P. GRANT, Superintendent.
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger Agent.
oct1—dtf

W. C. WOOD. — J. B. WOOD.

WOOD & BROTHER.
MERCHANDISE BROKERS.
—AND—
Cotton Commission Merchants.

Liberal cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton to be sold in this market, or by our correspondents in New York or Savannah.

Special attention given to selling Cotton on arrival in this market.

Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine our samples and prices of merchandise before buying elsewhere. Prompt attention given to buying all kinds of merchandise on order in this market. Office Whitehall street, Empire Block, Atlanta, Ga.
sep2-4m

VAN BUSKIRK'S FRAGRANT SOZODONT

For Cleansing and Preserving the
TEETH
HARDENING THE GUMS

Imparting a delightfully refreshing taste and feeling to the mouth, removing all tartar and scurf from the teeth, completely arresting the progress of decay, and whitening such cavities in the teeth as have already become black by decay.

IMPURE BREATH.

Among all the disagreeable consequences that follow fast the decay of the teeth, an impure breath must be the most unpleasant and mortifying to its possessor, as it is the most inexcusable and offensive in society. How often its possessor experiences a distant coldness shown even from the best of friends, or perhaps the one most fondly cherished, from this source. You are ignorant of the cause yourself, the subject is so delicate—your most intimate friend will not mention it. Why not remove this one great barrier to your *health, beauty and happiness,* at once, by using that justly popular dentifrice, fragant Sozodont, the most convenient, pleasant and efficacious gem for the toilet the world has ever produced.

Sold by druggists everywhere at 75 cents per bottle.
oct26-6m

My Terms.

I have reduced the prices of goods in my line, greatly below last season's prices, and now sell only FOR CASH. I warrant all articles sold to be as represented. I will not be undersold by any honorable dealers in the South.
MARK W. JOHNSON,
oct12-dtf — 42 Broad street.

LONG,
At the Red Lion Boot Store,
17 MARIETTA STREET,

Is still making his far-famed custom Boots and Shoes. He gives the latest fashion, the best fit and uses the best material and workmanship in the city, and has always a stock of his London Premium Boots on hand.
oct31—d1m

SEA ISLAND
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

One of the best Sea Islands on the coast of South Carolina, containing about five thousand acres, well adapted for raising stock or cotton, with or without the stock on it, for sale or exchange for city property. There is a house, negro quarters, barn, sheds, etc., sufficient wood and good springs on the island. Location healthy.

For particulars apply by letter to
T. G. ESWALD,
Care of J. W. Clawson, Post Office Box 488.
nov7-d1w

WELL FIXTURES—SMITH'S PATENT.

Well and CISTERN PUMPS,
Drag Saws, Shingle Machines, at
MARK W. JOHNSON'S,
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Valuable
WATER MILLS FOR SALE.

We are offering to sell our Mills, consisting of Wheat, Corn and Circular Saw Mills, all new and in good running order, having been in operation only a few months. They are 4½ miles from Jonesboro, Ga., on the Macon and Western Railroad, and 18 miles from Atlanta, on a never-failing stream, and run by the best of all water-wheels, the Leffel Double Turbine, under a twenty-five feet head of water, and has upwards of thirty horse power.

There are attached about

220 ACRES OF LAND,

with two settlements, besides a comfortable miller's house. One of the settlements is new and consists of dwelling of five rooms, smoke-house, barn and stables, a good well of water and garden. The other has good framed dwelling with three rooms and other outbuildings.

We will sell the mills without the land, or land without the mills or both together as may be desired. Possession given immediately.

For particulars call on C. C. Hammock, Real Estate Agent, Atlanta, Ga., or to
J. E. & G. M. MILNER,
nov7-6m — on the premises.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors

All persons indebted to the estate of Charles Hughes, late deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons holding claims against said estate will present them, properly proved, to the undersigned for payment.
C. [illegible],
sept 5-6w — Administrator.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
VIA
CHARLESTON, S. C.
TO AND FROM
BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND ALL THE NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURING CITIES.

THREE TIMES A WEEK.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.

ELEGANT STATE-ROOM ACCOMMODATIONS.

Sea Voyage Ten to Twelve Hours Shorter Via Charleston.

Total Capacity 40,000 Bales Monthly.

The South Carolina Railroad Company,

And connecting Roads West, in alliance with the Fleet of Thirteen First-Class Steamships to the above Ports, invite attention to the Quick Time and Regular Dispatch afforded to the business public in the Cotton States at the

PORT OF CHARLESTON.

Offering facilities of Rail and Sea Transportation for Freight and Passengers not excelled in excellence and capacity at any other Port. The following splendid Ocean Steamers are regularly on the Line:

TO NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN, M. S. Woodhull, Commander.
CHAMPION, R. W. Lockwood, Commander.
CARLESTON, James Berry, Commander.
JAMES ADGER, T. J. Lockwood, Commander.
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SOUTH CAROLINA, T. J. Beckett, Commander.
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VIRGINIA, Alex. Hunter, Commander.
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Sailing Days—THURSDAYS.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent Charleston, S. C.

TO BALTIMORE.

FALCON, Hainie, Commander,
SEA GULL, Dutton, Commander.
MARYLAND, Johnson, Commanders.
Sailing Days—Every Fifth Day.
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Rates guaranteed as low as those of competing lines. Marine Insurance one-half of 1 per cent

Through Bills of Lading and Through Tickets

Can be had at all the principal Railroad Offices in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi.

State-Rooms may be secured in advance, without extra charge, by addressing Agents of Steamships in Charleston, at whose offices, in all cases the Railroad Tickets should be exchanged and Berths assigned. The Through Tickets by this Route includes Transfers, Meals and State Room, while on Shipboard.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,
GEORGIA RAILROAD,

And their connecting Lines have largely increased their facilities for the rapid movement of Freight and Passengers between the Northern Cities and the South and West. Comfortable Night Cars, with the Holmes Chair, without extra Charge, have been introduced on the South Carolina Railroad. First-Class Eating Saloon at Branchville. On the Georgia Railroad First-Class Sleeping Cars.

Freight promptly transferred from steamer to day and night trains of the South Carolina Railroad. Close connection made with other roads, delivering freight at distant points with great promptness. The Managers will use every exertion to satisfy their Patrons that the Line VIA CHARLESTON cannot be surpassed in Dispach and the Safe delivery of Goods.

For further information, apply to J. M. SELKIRK, Sup't, Charleston, S. C., B. D. HASELL, General Agent, P. O. Box 4979, Office 317 Broadway, N. Y.; S. B. Pickens, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, South Carolina Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President South Carolina Railroad, Charleston, S. C
july4—eod6m

Campbell House.

This house has just been repaired and furnished. Transient and Permanent Board on reasonable terms. Baggage handled free.
MRS. LAURA HUGHEN,
oct6-6m — Proprietress.

LAST NOTICE.

Secure Your Christmas and New Year Gifts.

$1,000,000.

By authority of the act of the Legislature of Kentucky, of March 13, 1871, the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, will give a

GRAND GIFT CONCERT,
AT LOUISVILLE, KY.,
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1871.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION. $10 EACH, CURRENCY; HALF TICKETS, $5; QUARTER TICKETS, $2 50.

Tickets will be sent by registered letter; the money for them may be sent by P. O. money order, greenbacks, or draft.

Each ticket consists of four quarters, value, $2 50 each. The holder is entitled to admission to the Concert, and to the value of the gift awarded to it or its fraction.

$550,000 in greenbacks will be distributed to holders of tickets, in gifts of from $100,000, the highest, to $100, the lowest, being 721 gifts in all.

The Concert is for the benefit of the

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

The Citizens' Bank of Kentucky is Treasurer, and the Corporators and Supervisors are the Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, and twenty-seven of the most distinguished and respectable citizens of the State.

The undersigned, late principal business manager of the very successful Gift Concert for the benefit of the Mercantile Library at San Francisco, has been appointed Agent and Manager of this Grand Gift Concert.

The drawing and distribution will take place in public, and everything will be done to satisfy the buyers of tickets that their interests will be as well protected as if they were personally present to superintend the entire affair.

For tickets and information apply to
C. R. Peters, 180 Main street, Louisville, Ky.,
No. 8 Astor House, New York.
H. N. Hempsted, No. 410 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.
M. A. French, Virginia City, Nevada.
M. A. Wolf, No. 316 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

Tickets also for sale in every prominent place in the United States.

Owing to the general derangement of mails and advertisements consequent on the disastrous conflagrations in the West, the sale of tickets in this enterprise is extended to November 30, 1871, at which time the main office, 120 Main street, Louisville, Ky., will close for adjustment of accounts and business. No orders except by mail will be received after December 1st, and no orders by mail will be filled after December 10th. The New York office will close December 10th; other agencies December 5th. Every ticket unsold December 14th will be cancelled by its number. The drawing will take place in public December 16, 1871, commencing at 7 A. M., and continue until the 721 gifts are awarded. Payment of awards will commence December 19th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Circulars of awards will be found at every agency as soon as they can be issued correctly, and will also be sent to all ticket buyers as soon as possible. No order will be filled at main office for less than $10.
CHAS. R. PETERS, Manager.
nov7-eodtillNov30

SAUNDERS, GOODWIN & MILLER,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
146 Bay Street,
SAVANNAH..............GEORGIA,
—AND—
91 South Street........Baltimore, Md.

Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for CHESAPEAKE GUANO.
sep3—3m

JOHN LEIPER, late firm Leiper & Menefee, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
C. C. BOONE, late of Memphis, Tenn.

JOHN LEIPER & CO.,
No. 18 South Commercial Street,
St. Louis, Mo.
Produce Dealers
—AND—
Gen'l Commission Merchants,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS.

Liberal advances made on Consignments.
feb30-dtiljan1'72

Something New.

A fine assortment of White Pine Doors, Sash and Blinds always on hand.

Contractors and all others wishing good work and fine material will do well to call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

I am also prepared to fill all orders for any style of Front and Vestibule Doors, Inside Blinds, Store Doors, Show Windows, Brackets, etc., etc.

Orders from abroad promptly filled and Goods securely packed.
E. L. MURRAY, Agent,
Next door to Sun Building,
nov7-d1m — Broad Street Atlanta.

100 Bushels Blue Grass.

100 Bushels Orchard Grass.
100 Bushels Red Top Grass.
100 Bushels Clover, now at
MARK W. JOHNSON'S,
oct12-dtf — 42 Broad street.

Blanchard Churns!

Vibrator Churns, Nonpariel Washing Machines, Reliance Clothes Wringers, at
MARK W. JOHNSON'S,
oct12-dtf — 42 Broad street.

CONTINENTAL FEED CUTTERS.

Road Scrapes, Clod Crushers, and Field Rollers, at
MARK W. JOHNSON'S
Agricultural Warehouse,
oct12-dtf — 42 Broad street.

Step Ladders

Arranged conveniently for using in dwellings, etc. Asbestos Roofing and Cement. Horsford's Bread Preparation, etc., at
MARK W. JOHNSON'S,
oct12-dtf — 42 Broad street.

SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS; CLOVER,
ORCHARD GRASS, BLUE GRASS,
RED TOP, LUCERNE, CRIMSON
CLOVER, BARLEY, RYE,
CHOICE SEED WHEAT
AND OATS, RED AND
WHITE ONION SETS, and in fact,

EVERY GARDEN GRASS
—AND—
FIELD SEED,

FRESH AND GENUINE, and at the LOWEST PRICES, may be had at
ECHOLS & WILSON'S,
nov11-tf — Broad Street, by the Bridge.

The largest stock of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
IN GEORGIA MAY BE SEEN AT
nov11-dtf — ECHOLS & WILSON'S.

Cotton Seed Hullers.

Wheel Barrows, and
Diamond Spring Wagons, at
MARK W. JOHNSON'S,
oct12-dtf — 42 Broad streets.

The Largest Best and Cheapest.

The Rural Southerner,

The Livest Agricultural Monthly in the country. Twenty-four large pages published monthly at

One Dollar Per Annum.

Specimen copy sent on application. Published by
ECHOLS & WILSON,
nov11-tf — Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Showmen would do well to give The Constitution office a call before going elsewhere to have their printing done.

But a Few Days Left
To Purchase Shares in
THE AIKEN PREMIUM
Land Sale Distribution

Will take place November 30, at GIRARDY'S OPERA HOUSE, Augusta, Ga. The highest real estate prize is worth $25,000, the lowest $500. Shares $5, including a premium engraving worth the money. Six shares for $25. Shares without engravings, $4. Three shares without engravings, $10. [illegible]

Orders sent on receipt of money, or by Express, C. O. D. Address J. C. DERBY, Manager, Augusta, Ga.

Or apply to Messrs. Phillips & Crew, Atlanta.
nov8-[illegible]

Catalogues gotten up in the most approved style at The Constitution office.

STEPHENS & FLYNN,
General Commission Merchants

Have now in store, and arriving:

500 barrels "Capital Mills" Flour,
1,000 barrels "Olive Branch" Flour,
1,000 barrels Diamond Dust Flour,
500 bushels Brown "Rust Proof" Oats,
2,500 bushels Pure White Fall Oats,
450 tons Prime Timothy Hay,
500 bushels choice Barley,
500 barrels "Crystal Mills" Flour,
500 barrels "Pearl Mills" Flour,
250 barrels "Belle Lee" Flour,
1,000 bushels White Rust Proof Oats,
5,000 bushels Mixed and Yellow Oats,
1,000 bushels Shelled and Ear Corn,
500 bushels choice Timothy Seed,
Bran and Bulk Meats, Lard, etc., etc.

In addition, we are receiving, daily, heavy consignments of Produce from Tennessee, consisting of

Corn, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Dressed Poultry, Apples, Potatoes, Onions, etc., etc.

Also, have arranged to receive through the winter, regular supplies of LIVE HOGS, which we will sell by our load only.

Agents for Manufacturers of "Palmetto," "Pearl," and "Silver Gloss," Starches. Constant supply on hand.

LIME AND CEMENT!

Being agents for the Howard Lime Works, we offer to contractors and others who may need Lime, this Superior brand, now so deservedly popular in Atlanta, and of which there is more sold here than probably is of all others on this market. We are authorized by the maker to guarantee every cask of it, and hereby do so.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, best brands and at lowest prices.

Domestics and Cotton Yarns Sold at Factory Prices.

CHOICE WHISKY, (Corn and Rye,) offered low to the Trade, to close a consignment. Full stocks of Produce constantly on hand, which we offer to the

City and Country Trade at Low Figures.

We are prepared at all times to make liberal cash advances on consignments.

STEPHENS & FLYNN,
nov7-dtilldec1st — Forsyth Street, near the Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.

YOU WILL FIND
—AT—
G. H. & A. W. FORCE'S,
SIGN OF BIG IRON BOOT,
Whitehall Street, - - - - - Atlanta, Georgia.

THE FINEST, MOST FASHIONABLE, AND SUPERIOR MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.

CUSTOM WORK OF ALL GRADES OUR SPECIALTY,

OUR WHOLESALE STOCK IS COMPLETE, TO WHICH WE ASK ATTENTION OF MERCHANTS.
nov1— — feb28-dly

Announcement Extraordinary!

FROM THIS DAY I WILL RETAIL

Petro[illegible] at Forty Cents per Gallon!

DEAL[illegible] THE CITY WILL SELL AT THE SAME PRICE

The immense [illegible] this Oil sold, and my facilities for handling it being unsurpassed, induce me to put the PRICE DOWN. A new schedule of prices will be made for dealers.

I do not handle any but the BEST QUALITY OF COAL OIL, hence cannot sell it for less than Fifty Cents per gallon. My stock of

LAMPS AND LAMP FURNITURE
IS COMPLETE.

The House on Peachtree street will not handle OIL—keeping nothing but the most choice

Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Wines, Liquors and Fancy Articles.

Orders solicited for anything in the Oil, Lamp or Grocery line.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE, and every article guaranteed to give satisfaction.

To CASH BUYERS—I will sell cheaper than any house in the city.
july1—d6m — JOHN T. HAGAN.

L. SCOFIELD, President. — O. L. PACKARD, Secretary.

The Scofield Rolling Mill Company,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
Manufaturers of
RAILROAD AND MERCHANT BAR IRON,
Fish Bars, Spikes, Etc,

THIS COMPANY HAS RECENTLY ADDED TO THEIR WORKS THE

Most Improved Machinery
FOR MANUFACTURING
ALL KINDS OF IRON AT A LOW PRICE.

Special attention given to the manufacture of a good article of IRON for consumers.

Keeping a full Stock of all sizes on hand.

And being confident of giving entire satisfaction, we respectfully ask consumers to give us a trial.

LIBERAL PRICES PAID FOR WROUGHT AND CAST SCRAP AT ALL TIMES.

SEND FOR OUR NEW PRICE LIST.

Office Corner Broad and Walton Streets, Atlanta, Georgia.
16—dtf

W. L. WADSWORTH. — CHAS. WYNN, N. Y.

W. L. WADSWORTH & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware
aug25—dly — OPPOSITE JAMES' BANK, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Southern Terra Cotta Works.

The undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta work, of the most approved patterns and designs. They will make it to the interest of all parties wishing work in their line to call on them and encourage their new enterprise, and will guarantee to furnish such articles at lower rates than they can be obtained at any other manufactory in the Southern country. Window Caps, Flower Vases, Fountains, Brackets, Medallions, etc. ALL SIZES VITRIFIED STONE SEWER PIPE always on hand.

All are especially invited to call and see our works. Samples to be seen at the factory on old Race Track street, near Barracks.
F. PELLEGRINI,
aug19—d1m — R. GEORGE.

SELECT SCHOOL,

Miss H. E. V. SALLAS, a graduate of Home Female Institute, having secured a school room on Mangum, near Nelson street, has opened a

SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

in which all the branches of High Schools will be taught. She will prepare pupils for College or Teaching.

TERMS.
For Primary Department per Quarter........
For Classics and the higher branches........
Incidentals, per month........
Embroidering and Needle-work........

Half of Tuition payable at matriculation, and balance at the end of quarter.
No deduction for lost time, except in case of protracted sickness.

References—Prof. S. G. Hillyer, President Monroe Female College; Rev. W. L. Kilpatrick, Associate Principal, Mercer High School; Rev. H. C. Hornady, [illegible]; Prof. Wm. H. Lowry, [illegible], Ga.
Atlanta, Ga., October 18, 18—[illegible]

Harrows.

Nishwitz Pulverizing Harrows, Rotary Harrows, Square Harrows, Golden Folding Harrows, and Expanding Harrows, all at
MARK W. JOHNSON'S
oct12-dtf — Agricultural Store, 42 Broad street.